

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 1

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1893.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. R. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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executed.

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HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

HOBSON IN TOWN

Saw a Few Sights and Made a
Speech.

HE HELD TWO RECEPTIONS

At Y. M. C. A. and Officers' Club—
Crowd at Steamer—Text of
the Hero's Remarks.

The younger of the two heroes of the
American Navy found Honolulu pleasant
and quite like a place on the Main-
land. Lieut. Hobson, traveling by the
mail steamer Gaelic, was here all or
Saturday. During his stay he was
shown about by Special Agent Sewall.

"The man who drew the long straw,"

Friends, on the Iowa, when it was
found that only one man could be taken
from the ship's company, they grad-
ually sifted down until it lay between
two fine fellows who didn't know how
to make a choice and they drew straws.

"Murphy, I will give you my whole
year's pay if you will let me go in in
your stead."

"Friends, let me assure you that
those sailors and those soldiers who
did this work simply come from among
the Americans. They are simply a type
of American citizenship of which you
are the representatives in this forward
movement of our Nation, and I believe,
that American citizenship will not be
found unequal to any work that may
fall to its lot. It will not, even in the
face of dangers and obstacles, shrink any
of the duties the American race owes
in the uplifting of the human race."

Applause and cheers followed till the
steamer was well out in the channel.

Lieut. Hobson was immensely popular
on the ship and by his demeanor he
had made many friends. It cannot be
even hinted that his head has been
turned by the attention that he has re-
ceived. He is good natured in speech,
is careful in utterance, impresses one as
being thoughtful. He is of rather
slight build, is handsome. The ad-
vertising picture of Hobson last Saturday
morning was an excellent one.

The reception of the day was at the
Club of the Officers of the N. G. H.

Here had assembled a large number of
the representative men of the town.

Lieut. Hobson seemed to enjoy the
hospitality of the National Guardsmen and
chatted freely. He asked many ques-
tions of the service here, spoke lightly
of his own fame and gave the credit
for the success of the Merrimac expedi-
tion to the men who were in his little
command. The Lieutenant gave his
autograph to a number present.

Lieut. Hobson reached the Pacific
Mail wharf not more than ten minutes
before the Gaelic cast away her lines.

The dock was white with people and in
the crowd there were more women
than men. The Honolulu jam was
courteous as ever, there always being
kept an avenue to the gangway of the
ship. The amateur photographers were
on hand in full force. After several
false alarms had been started, the
Lieutenant appeared at the entrance
with Special Agent Sewall and Mr. Bal-
lou. The band started up with popular
melodies and Lieut. Hobson uncrossed
to Dixie and to the cheering. A couple
of leis were given the hero and he ac-
cepted them gracefully. He shook
hands with about 200 people and gave
the most cordial grasp of all to a sol-
dier. In the main saloon on the ship
were President Dole and several other
officials, and here also Lieut. Hobson
found a Hawaiian Quintette Club and
at once took an interest in the native
playing and singing. There were no
kisses offered the handsome young
man who has become so famous.

It was then Lieut. Hobson appeared
on the bridge with the ship captain and
the port pilot that the greatest ovation
was witnessed. On a half of the music
there were many, but not loud calls for
a speech. The officer seemed loth to
deliver an address. He hesitated about
stating on remarks. He smiled as be-
fore and standing erect at the rail
said:

"Friends, I don't know what I can
say other than that this remarkable
expression of kindness on your part
touches me very deeply. I am more
particularly thankful because the scene
of the occasion is far from what has
been the bounds of the United States
and suggests the thought that this is a
representative greeting from a com-
munity a new beginning in the life of our
common country. We are at the face
of a new era in our national existence."

"There is but one thought that I
might refer to and wish to remain with
you. This is the idea of the general
appreciation of American citizens for
what has been done in this war by
American citizens. Everywhere is the
recognition pronounced and earnest
and grounded in the spirit of Ameri-
canism."

"I wish to assure you that the little
piece of work with which I had the priv-

ilege of being associated was but an
index of the status that existed in the
fleet, and the same status friends ex-
isted in the army ashore."

"From my prison window I saw the
magnificent work the soldiers did, the
unraveling work, when they charged up
San Juan hill against the entrenched
enemy with their flanking machine
guns, and they themselves unsupported
by artillery. (Applause.)

"You all know, perhaps have heard
how, when the matter of taking the
Merrimac in was brought up, the whole
fleet volunteered for the service."

"Let me tell you a little further,
more graphically, perhaps, that when
it was known that I had the selection
of the crew, the men would come to
me and plead and beg and pray that I
would let them go."

"Some would say, 'Mr. Hobson, we
cruised together on the Chicago back
in '90 and '91. Don't you remember
me? I was captain of the fore-top. I
trained the forward gun. Won't you
make me a choice and they drew straws.'

"The man who drew the long straw,"

Friends, on the Iowa, when it was
found that only one man could be taken
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QUESTION OF SHIP FLAGS

Latest Phase of Island Law
in the House.

NASTY ACTION OF OWNERS

Bennington to Take Wake Island
Senator Morgan's Good Work.
Outside Manila.

REGISTRATION OF SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Many efforts by Pacific coast men are being made to have changed the date in the Hawaiian bill which makes effective all changes of the sovereignty of the republic before the time of the raising of the flag. One of the protests which has come to Senator Perkins sets forth that there were purchased and put under the flag of the Republic of Hawaii several ships, which, if the date of the American supremacy is made July 7th, when the President signed the resolution, instead of August 12th, when the flag was raised, will be without any flag. These purchases are said to have been made between those dates, and made in good faith.

There is another point which is to be taken up in this relation. Under the bill of the committee there are named three sub-parts of entry which will be opened when the bill becomes a law. These are not the only ports which are now in receipt of business—that is, there is coming to other ports of the group such an amount of commerce that there should be extended to shippers there all the accommodations which the sub-parts give. It is proposed by Senator Perkins that there be given to the Secretary of the Treasury power to name such sub-parts of entry as may be deemed necessary in the future, and this will accomplish the ends aimed to be reached by the men of the coast who are now shipping and clearing cargoes from those parts of the islands which are not included in the bill as reported. There is said to be in the bill an attempt to make all the commerce of the Islands pay tribute to Honolulu.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 23.—The Hawaiian flag today displaced the British ensign on the flagstaff of the ship Star of Russia. The vessel is owned by the San Francisco firm of J. J. Moore & Co., who have supposedly adopted the Hawaiian flag with the expectation of getting the ship under American colors with the application of American shipping regulations to Hawaii. J. J. Moore & Co. are changing all their foreign-built vessels to Hawaiian registry as fast as possible. Several weeks ago their bark Euterpe substituted the Hawaiian for the Chilean flag at this port.

About the same time a similar change was made on one of their vessels loading at Port Blakely. The ship Star of France, owned by Moore & Co., is en route from Santa Rosalia. It is believed that her registry will be changed from British to Hawaiian upon her arrival here. Arrangements for raising the Hawaiian flag on Moore & Co.'s fleet have been conducted by D. F. Ewart of the firm's San Francisco office. He was present today when First Officer Griffith manned the Star of Russia's billards, hauling down the British colors and running up the Hawaiian.

TO TAKE WAKE ISLAND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—A Sun special from Washington says: The mail steamer which will sail from San Francisco for Hongkong tomorrow will carry instructions to Commander E. D. Taussig of the gunboat Bennington, now at Honolulu. Commander Taussig will be intrusted with the important and interesting duty of seizing an island in the Pacific ocean and placing American authority over it. If his instructions are carried out, Wake Island, a detached and lonely speck in that marine area known as Micronesia, will formally become a possession of the United States, and thus form another link in the insular chain connecting the American continent with the newly acquired Far Eastern territory embraced in the Philippine archipelago.

The proposal to acquire Wake Island has been under consideration ever since the Spanish Peace Commissioners in Paris declined the offer of the American Commissioners to purchase an island in the Caroline Islands to be used as a cable and naval coaling station.

It is anything but a pleasant place of residence, but its geographical situation is such that it affords a natural relay point for a submarine cable between the United States and the Philippines by way of Honolulu, and the island of Guam, in the Ladrones. Wake Island is right in a direct line between the Hawaiian Islands and the Ladrones, and in that has the advantage of location for a cable station over Strong's Island, in the Carolines. It is distant about 1,200 miles from the Ladrones and 2,100 miles from Hawaii.

No international complications are feared as a result of the annexation of Wake Island. It has been practically a vagrant in Micronesia ever since its existence became known. In inquiries made by this Government to ascertain its history, the gratifying discovery was made that the United States had a better title to the island than any other nation. The orders to the Bennington contemplate her departure from Honolulu as soon as possible after the orders to go by tomorrow's steamer are received.

The orders direct Commander Taussig to stop at Wake Island on his way to Guam. It is expected that the Ben-

nnington will be ready to proceed on her mission within a week after the orders of the Navy Department are received. It will take her about eight days to make the voyage from Honolulu to Wake Island.

LONDON ON CANAL.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The question of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is freely discussed in the morning papers. The Daily News and the Daily Chronicle published editorials asserting that Lord Salisbury "ought to get some concession in return for consenting to abrogation."

REFINED SUGAR FIGHT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—At the Western headquarters of Arbuckle Brothers today a cut in the price of refined sugar was announced. Quotations of 5.14 cents per pound were made to retail dealers direct, jobbers being ignored as in yesterday's cut. This is about three-sixteenths of a cent below the American Sugar Refining Company's price. The reduction in prices made by the Arbuckles has not been met by the trust.

THE YOUNGER HERO.

The short war with Spain added to the American list of naval heroes two names that will hold place on the scroll pretty well to the end of time.

The first is that of Admiral George Dewey. For him let all noises loudly peal. He opened

the war, he closed the war, he



LIEUT. R. P. HOBSON.
U. S. N.

never missed a meal. Since warfare on the water began no man has succeeded in gaining for his record such an achievement as has been put to the credit of Admiral Dewey for the demolition of the Spanish fleet at Manila May 1.

The second hero is Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, who is aboard the S. S. Gaelic, en route to Manila to undertake the floating of Spanish ships sunk by Dewey. Lieut. Hobson was in the construction department.

He was before Santiago on

special duty while Cervera's

fleet was bottled up in the har-

bor. Hobson thought out the

plan of sinking a vessel in a

narrow point of the entrance

and thus effectually "corking

the bottle." For originating the

idea he was given the assign-

ment. He took the collier Mer-

rimac, with a small volunteer

crew and in a maelstrom of shot

and shell carried out his plan.

All escaped on a raft from the

Merrimac and were under the

fire of forts and ships half an

hour before they surrendered to

Admiral Cervera in person.

They were imprisoned, released

and rewarded by their country.

Lieut. Hobson has had a tri-

umphant journey over the con-

tinent, being greeted every-

where with unbounded enthu-

siasm. His trip to San Fran-

cisco was one series of ovations.

The young hero now in Hono-

lulu is a tall, slight man of

handsome appearance, of pleas-

ing manner. He is modest in

both expression and demeanor.

On board the Gaelic Lieut. Hob-

son said his mission was well

understood and that he was am-

bitious only to accomplish it and

to take the resurrected fleet

back to the States. He will be

at Manila several months.

Mention of the kissings to

which Lieut. Hobson has been

subjected by hysterical females

at different towns is distasteful

to the officer. He will be

shown not a little attention

while in Honolulu and may pos-

sibly be induced to make an ad-

dress under the auspices of a

well known society.

BOSTON AND PETREL.

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 23.—The United States cruiser Boston and the gunboat Petrel have arrived here from Chinese ports. The steamer Union, which has returned here from Iloilo, with native and Spanish soldiers, has been refused a landing here.

PROSPERITY ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—More busi-

ness is being done now by mer-

chants and manufacturers in the United States

than at any previous time in the

history of the country. When the ac-

counts for December are made out it

will be seen that the total volume of

business for the month was bigger than

that for any month of any other year.

MR. JAS. R. RENTON

Manager of the Hamakua Mill
Company Dead.

HIS ILLNESS A BRIEF ONE

One of the Prominent Kamaaina of Hawaii Nel-Young in Years.

James Robert Renton, manager of Hamakua Mill, Hawaii, died at that place on Tuesday morning last at 5 o'clock. The said news reached Honolulu by the Inter-Island Company's steamer Mauna Loa yesterday morning. The intelligence had been telephoned from Hamakua Mill to Kalihi. Word was received in Honolulu by Theo. H. Davies & Co., Tom May and others, and a letter came to Manager Geo. Renton, of Ewa plantation, a brother of deceased.

Announcement of this death comes as a genuine shock for the reason that exactly a week prior to his demise, Jas. R. Renton left this city for his Hawaii home and was in excellent health in every way and in his customary good spirits. He had been visiting here with friends and relatives for a fortnight.

The illness of Mr. Renton was of but a few days duration and its nature is not positively known. Several of the passengers by the Mauna Loa said that they heard an attack of apoplexy brought on the end. Another report was that there was an old intestinal trouble. The latter is probably correct.

James Robert Renton was one of the best known residents of the group and was esteemed highly by all for his integrity and his many manly qualities.

Those who were close to him by kinship or association will long and sincerely mourn his taking off in the prime of life. He had already made a success which was due entirely to his own industry and intelligence. By the plantation men he was considered one of the ablest managers in the business and those in his employ and those doing business with him always spoke of him with appreciation of his fairness and sense of justice and right. He was a Mason of the thirty-second degree.

Deep sorrow came into the life of Jas. R. Renton just a year ago to a week. His wife had gone abroad on a trip for the benefit of her failing health. As the months sped by tidings of her condition became alarming and the husband crossed 2,000 miles of the Pacific, the American continent and the Atlantic ocean to be at the bedside of his ailing loved one. Two days after Mr. Renton reached his wife in England, she died. He felt the loss with a keenness that was apparent and painful.

As a boy Mr. Renton attended school in Honolulu. He was said to have been the brightest scholar of his day in the academy conducted by Mr. A. T. Atkinson in the years gone. As a lad deceased, with his continuous good humor, was a general favorite. James Robert Renton was 39 years of age on July 4 last. He had been manager for the Hamakua Mill Co. for sixteen years. Before that he had been on the cane estates of his father in Kohala, which place may be called the family home. Such was the popularity of decadent in Kohala district, that all holiday celebrations announced were postponed indefinitely on the fact of his death becoming public. The remains were brought to Kohala for interment.

Mr. Renton was a true friend of the Hawaiians. He had strong sympathies for the Islanders and gave all within reach practical assistance. He was not a son of the country. He was born in Australia and brought here when a small child.

MORGAN'S GREAT FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.), Dec. 23.—The advocates of the building of the Nicaragua canal are taking heart in face of the opposition of many Senators to the Morgan bill, and it is now believed that there will be action in the upper house before the close of the month of January. It is rumored tonight that the Administration will make the bill an Administration measure, and will so secure action before the peace treaty can be reported to the Senate from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The plan of Senator Morgan to hold meetings of his committee during the recess and examine into any attempt to influence the action of Congress on the part of any lobby, presumably of railroad men, has not yet borne fruit, and there is some doubt whether there will be any meetings held.

It is the belief that the action of Senator Morgan was taken as a strong bluff, and that he has been able to scare off any men who might hope to delay action on the bill.

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FIRST NEW YORK.

DENVER, Dec. 23.—The Denver and Rio Grande train bearing Companies H, K and M of the First New York Volunteers, left Salida, 216 miles west of here, at 7 o'clock tonight, expecting to arrive in Denver between 1 and 3 o'clock a.m.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Bark ALBERT

STRONG

Young : Mules.

EXTRA LARGE.

Just what is required for Plantation Work.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

WANTED!

Everybody to call and examine our new and superb line of

GENTS' SLIPPERS.

STYLISH AND UP TO DATE!

JUST THE THING FOR CHRISTMAS!

Ten Seal Skin, Toilet,
Black and Russet Romeo,
Russet Kid, Toilet,
Black Seal Skin, Toilet,
Box Calf, Toilet,
Glazed Kid, Toilet,
Russet Calf, Toilet.

EASE, COMFORT AND DURABILITY, ALL COMBINED IN ONE.

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Sign of the Big Shoe.
FORT STREET,

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work.

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OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON

FROM HILO TOWN

Rainy City Statesmen Will Tell Congress What.

OVERLOOKED IN HAWAII ACT

Will Connect With Washington
Body of Lost Woman Found.
Fire Inquest.

Hilo Herald, Thursday, Dec. 29.

RATS IN THE GARRET.

It is probable that a mass meeting of citizens of this district will be called for next Saturday night to be held at the court house, for obtaining the views of the people, irrespective of politics, on the Hawaiian bill presented to Congress. The provisions of the bill are manifestly unfair to this island, and it is believed that a protest from the citizens would have its influence in Washington.

BODY FOUND.

Search for the missing Mrs. Macfarlane was continued until late Tuesday afternoon, when her body was found by her son John Macfarlane and his son Howard. These men had searched every day since the mother disappeared, and on Tuesday they went into timber in the vicinity of the house where the old lady had left her cloak.

They pursued their search further than usual and about a half mile in the dense forest the body was discovered. The old lady had evidently sat down to rest and when death overtook her she fell over on her side. Clinging on a broken branch near her was a handkerchief, evidently placed there by her to attract attention.

COPPEE IN THE SHADE.

Robert Mooney, in the Nanawale tract, near Pahoa, has a coffee tree growing on his place that beats anything yet heard of in the way of yield. Last week he picked 32 1-2 pounds of coffee in the pulp and estimates that there will be at least 20 pounds more. The tree is seven years old, about eight feet high and is as fine a specimen of its kind extant. It stands in the dense shade of kukui trees and covers an area of twelve feet, being thickly covered with branches from the ground up. All of Mr. Mooney's coffee is above the average, but this tree he considers the banner one of the entire field.

FIRE INQUEST.

Nearly all of Tuesdays was occupied by Sheriff Andrews and a fire jury inquiring into the cause of the fire at the Hilo Foreign Church some weeks ago. Two Hawaiians who have been held for investigation since the fire were before the jury and gave their evidence. The men were together that night and one of them testified that they had gone on to the portion of the church to get out of the wet and have a smoke. The other testified that there was no rain and that they passed by the church without stopping. On account of the sheriff having to go to Kaumana the case was not concluded.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

No Objection to Placing a Memorial in Westminster.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—It is understood that the Prince of Wales has spoken approvingly of the proposed monument to George Washington to be placed in Westminster Abbey.

Several members of the Anglo-American League recently approached Dean Bradley of Westminster Abbey, suggesting that a national monument to Washington should be erected in the Abbey.

The memorialists urged that the feelings which had in the past existed in England against Washington had long since disappeared, and that a movement for a monument at the present juncture would be a great influence for good, as tending to cement the friendly relations growing up between the two nations.

The Dean was also reminded of the memorials to two American poets—Longfellow and Lowell—which are already in the Abbey. The Dean thereupon agreed to consult with others and to consider the matter fully.

It is said the Dean had the matter brought to the attention of the Prince of Wales, who regarded the project favorably.

A GREAT BRIDGE.

At the annual general meeting of the stockholders of the Quebec Bridge Company, held in Quebec recently, it was decided to call for bids at once for the building of the bridge across the St. Lawrence at Chaudiere, five miles above Quebec. The bridge will be a cantilever structure, 3,310 feet long, including approaches, with a main channel span of 1,400 feet and 150 feet above high water. The estimated cost is between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. This project, which besides the bridge, includes a railway to connect the railroads on both sides of the St. Lawrence, has been under way but ten years. It is the intention of the company to have its own independent line to give all the railways access to the city of Quebec. The railways that will derive benefit from the bridge are, on the north shore, the Canadian Pacific and the Quebec and Lake St. John, and on the south shore the Grand Trunk, the Intercolonial and the Quebec Central.

BEST LIGHTED CITY.

Paris is now said to be the best lighted city in the world and a model for all cities that are bent on introducing electric lighting on a grand scale. It is the great installation under the vast central markets of Paris that has en-

abled the municipality to command the situation and to carry out a scheme which has been settled after a patient, careful and systematic study.

This installation, however, has never been intended for the general work of lighting. It is for experimental purposes, and also for acting as a regulator of charges, each division of the city, radiating from a center, being leased for a limited term to a responsible electric company.

The old troublesome question of how to dispose of wires never arises in Paris, where, thanks mainly to the subways, there are absolutely no obstructive wires.

CHANGES RELIGION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Authentic reports which have reached Washington are to the effect that Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, has renounced the Catholic religion in an open proclamation to his followers, and has espoused that of the Protestants. It is said the insurgent chief assembled his leaders near Manila last week and in a short speech announced this action.

When Agoncillo was here he communicated with Aguinaldo, saying that the Episcopal church was influential in the United States and England, and that if it could be interested in the insurgents, its help would be invaluable, and it is believed this is the explanation of Aguinaldo's action.

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE.**Marshal Brown Believes Force a Good One.**

Marshal A. M. Brown, who arrived by the Peking, is in fine fettle and has resumed his duties as chief of police for the country at once, with renewed vim.

The Marshal kept his weather eye wide open while on the Coast. He made the closest possible study of the San Francisco fire and police departments.

He declares that "the finest" at the Golden Gate are entitled to that popular description. The force is well organized with picked men and superior officers. Some of the men have been in the service many years.

Marshal Brown was shown through Chinatown several times by detectives, patrolmen and officers. He says this quarter did not come up to his expectations at all for "toughness."

One thing that impressed the Hawaiian was the respect of all for the uniform, the presence or the authority of the police power and its representatives. In the supposedly lawless districts particularly, the mere appearance of an officer has a drastic effect.

The Marshal now intends to have for Honolulu so soon as possible a proper "hurry up" wagon.

Marshal Brown was in the neighborhood all the time he could spare night and day during the Baldwin Hotel fire and while the search for bodies and property was being made and the debris cleared away. It was here that the Marshal saw just how a crowd should be handled.

It is believed that the result of this official's trip will be several changes in the direction of improvement in the Honolulu police force. However, there has been no particular complaint about the Honolulu police force.

Sugar.

(Castle & Cooke, Ltd.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—CENTRIFUGALS.—Market weak but nominally at 4 7-18 cts. for 96. On the 21st inst. a sale reported at 4 3-8 cts.—today the market for centrifugals is reported very dull at 4 3-8 cts. which is today's quotation.

BEETS today: 9s. 9d. per cwt. a quiet market.

GRANULATED in New York 4.85 cts. net.

AGUINALDO'S TROUBLE.

MANILA, Dec. 23.—The refusal of Aguinaldo to recognize the rank of the poorer class of rebel officers has led to serious trouble. Many of the troops have deserted the banner of Aguinaldo, taking their arms and equipments. They have attacked several towns and murdered the native officials. The latter, in many instances, made themselves very unpopular with the troops by the abuse of their positions, and the soldiers were seeking revenge.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

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IN CHICAGO U. S. A.**

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AND
BUYERS' GUIDE.**

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III to 120 Michigan Avenue.**

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted pain in the back, and all kindred complaints, free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietor, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

BIG CLEAN CITY**A Woman's View of Sanitation in New York.****PRESERVATION OF THE HEALTH**

Magnitude of a Public Work Address of Mrs. John H. Judge.
Million in Tenements.

At a meeting of the Society for Political Study, says the New York Sun, at Genealogical Hall, 226 West Fifty-eighth street, Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney presided, and introduced the speaker of the day, Mrs. John H. Judge, who read a paper on the Health Department.

"The grandest word in our language," said Mrs. Judge, "is our word health. We may gain riches but without health we have nothing; it is the golden treasure, once lost, seldom recovered.

The health of the nation is the health of the individual, and therefore we have come in this country to a realization that each community must have its Board of Health to regulate and keep sound the body of the individual. The definition of health which appeals to me as most satisfactory is that it is soundness of the body; a normal bodily condition. Good health is change; bad health is motion.

The speaker said that to England we owe the foundation of the Health Department, and stated that in this country attention was directed to the matter of public health in 1850 by a printed report, written by Samuel Shattuck of Massachusetts, a layman, in which was set forth details about health and sanitary conditions and pleading for the concerted efforts of State Boards of Health.

She spoke at length of the Sanitary Commission, which operated during the civil war and which was founded by a small body of New York women in Cooper Union. Mrs. Judge continued:

"When I reflect that in Greater New York we have 3,200,000 persons, of whom about 1,200,000 are native born, 900,000 Germans, 850,000 Irish, 200,000 English and Scotch, 170,000 Russians, Poles and Austrians, mostly Hebrews, the question of how to keep them clean staggers me. But not so our Board of Health, for through its perfectly organized plans these people are kept in check and their general health better than in their native countries. The health of New York is better than that of any other city in the world. The most important feature in this city's growth affecting the Health Department is the tenement house. There,

at this time, live 1,000,000 people who require and receive careful supervision. The new conditions arising are met as they come up. Not many years hence the people will bless this generation for the thoughtfulness expressed through our Health Boards.

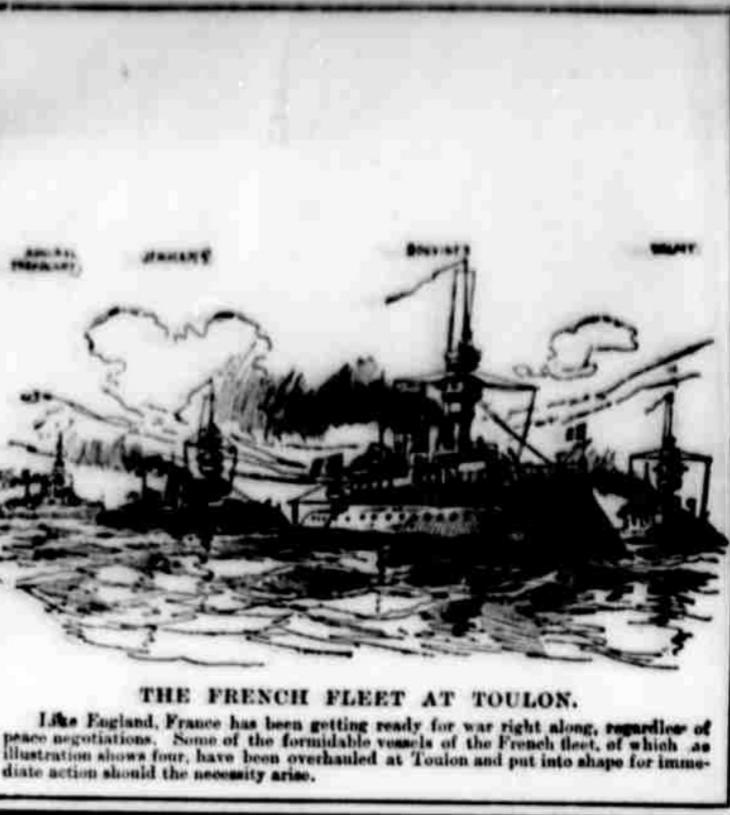
"The next immediate and great reform should be in keeping our rivers and streams free from pollution which is constantly pouring into them. The smallest stream in the country place is looked upon as a natural sewer and our country gentlemen have an elaborate system of pipes and valves in their homes on the hill slopes, directed into a drain which is laid to the nearest stream, and so on until the metropolis is met, and there at the foot of every few streets is a vent for delivering into the waters which surround our city the sewerage of our houses. The cities on the Hudson do as we do. Still we consume the ice which is harvested in winter from this body of polluted water. Look at New York, our water-encircled city. The circles should be as pure as they were hundreds of years ago and not the band of dirty, dark, polluted liquid such as we see now. Look at the Harlem river. It is a huge sewer, and when the flats are bare at low tide what a sight is presented and what a warning given us. The turning of this river into a ship canal to be deepened and made a fast-flowing body of water will help but not cure. The problem of burning all must be solved at once. The first cost should not prevent us from doing this at once.

"Our Health Department cannot accomplish its great work alone. Every citizen must put forth his and her individual effort to obey the sanitary laws of life and of the board. We must keep our authorities posted on what we know is for the general good. We must look to it that our own household is in a sanitary condition. The Health Department of this city owes more to the Woman's Health Protective Association than to any other organization or body, and it is proud to acknowledge that indebtedness, and when its members appear before that body they receive the closest attention and their views are acted upon."

Mrs. Judge concluded with the following tribute to Col. Waring:

"The Health Protective Association has had close contact with the Street Cleaning Department, a close ally to the Health Department, and there we met the greatest of men, who has lately laid down his life in his efforts to tell us how to preserve our health and life. We have all read his wonderful reports on the systems of the world to better the cleanliness of our cities and marvelled at his keen conception of conditions and his mastery of them. New York City owes more to the late Col. Waring for its health and wealth, its brightness and comfort, than to any other person; and this society will not let this day pass without its word in his honorable memory."

Mrs. Judge's reference to Col. Waring was greeted with applause.



THE FRENCH FLEET AT TOULON.

Like England, France has been getting ready for war right along, regardless of peace negotiations. Some of the formidable vessels of the French fleet, of which this illustration shows four, have been overhauled at Toulon and put into shape for immediate action should the necessity arise.

PINEAPPLE FIBRE.**Possibilities of Use of Fibre for Fine Cloth.**

In an article on "Possible Fiber Industries of the United States," in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly (November), C. R. Dodge tells us that the leaf of the pineapple contains a very fine silky fiber that may be utilized in the manufacture of textile fabrics. He says: "A pineapple plant matures but one apple in a season, and after the harvest of fruit the old leaves are of no further use to the plant, and may be removed. The leaves have the same structural system as the agaves—that is, they are composed of a cellular mass through which the fibers extend, and when the epidermis and pulpy matter are eliminated the residue is a soft, silk-like filament, the value of which has long been recognized. Only fifty pounds of this fiber can be obtained from a ton of leaves, but as the product would doubtless command double the price of sisal hemp, its production would be profitable. How to secure this fiber cheaply is the problem. The sisal hemp machines are too rough in action for so fine a fiber, and, at the rate of ten leaves to the pound, working up a ton of the material would mean the handling of over twenty thousand leaves to secure perhaps three dollars' worth of the commercial product. Were the fiber utilized in the arts, however, and its place established, it would compete in a measure with flax as a spinning fiber, for its filaments are divisible to the thousandth of an inch. The substance has already been utilized to a slight extent in Eastern countries (being hand-prepared) in the manufacture of costly, filmy, cobweb-like fabrics that will almost float in air."

Latest in Correspondence.

A citizen and son who are in the dire pillikia of having the directress of the household on the Coast and who hate above all other things to write letters, have hit upon a happy scheme. The new plan is perhaps a trifle expensive, but it is a change and a relief. Gramophone records are purchased by the dozen and records made. The cylinders are then shipped to the Coast and the conversations may be secured without delay, as the lady was in advance supplied with a machine. Father and son are so enthusiastic over their happy thought that they are writing descriptions of it to all their friends in the States.

Modern Methods.

(Japan Times)

The second "scene" in the House since the reassembling of the Diet occurred on Thursday, when Mr. Momma Shokel, disputing the Vice President's ruling, was removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD

You want the best medicine that can be obtained, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

You want a remedy that will not only give quick relief but effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and keep expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want a remedy that is pleasant and safe to take.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only medicine in use that meets all of these requirements. This remedy is famous for its cures of bad colds throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. It has many rivals, but, for the speedy and permanent cure of bad colds, stands without a peer and its splendid qualities are everywhere admired and praised. For sale at all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

The Admiral Walker commission has made its preliminary report and estimates the cost of constructing the Nicaragua canal at \$135,000,000.

We Don't Want Your Money!**Your Promise to Pay**

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.

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On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

**"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."**

Both of which we Guarantee.

Hawaiian Gazette.

MI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 3, 1893.

HAMPERING THE GOVERNOR.

In the debate on the Hawaiian Territorial bill now before the Senate, an attempt was made to strike out the provision giving power to the Governor to appoint territorial officers, but it was not successful.

The Commissioners in reviewing the situation here, and now the Senators, see the necessity of a strong executive here. Of course this is not the doctrine of popular sovereignty, but it is the lesson of a century of experience. If the people are not to have it all their own way, then give the one who is to govern them some power to keep them in line.

President Dole's theory of surrounding the Governor with advisers is one that experience condemns. Unless executive power is concentrated in one person, it is a miserable, halting affair. Share responsibility between men and in a crisis, the first thing they do is to "get between each other's legs," and make confusion. President Dole's theory of protecting the people against executive wickedness was that of the French doctrinaires in 1792 who divided the power between several consuls. Bonaparte came along and went through it like a foot ball wedge.

There has not been a large charitable, or educational, or business institution that has made any marked success until it has kicked out President Dole's theory of distributing the executive power. The ruin of scores of railway corporations is simply due to this theory of guarding the executive power. No one man masters the situation, if he is at the mercy of several other men who have not mastered it.

After all the conduct of government is controlled by public opinion, irrespective of laws. Bad laws and an inefficient or corrupt executive are due to the indifference or selfishness of the public. The most elaborate system of safeguards in public or private concerns are rubbish unless there is a sentiment that enforces them.

The problems to be solved in these Islands are moral and not legal. An executive is needed here who will do more than merely execute laws—one who has the gift and purpose of fusing in harmony the lives of this mixed population. This is, however, a merely ideal speculation. The actual executive will be, sooner or later, one who is in touch with the people, even if he stoops very low to make the touch and keep it.

President Dole's theory of limiting the executive power has been tried by several cities of the Mainland, and in every case, if we recollect rightly, has proved a failure.

THE CROWN LANDS.

There will be in all probability, some settlement by Congress of the claim of Liliokalani upon the crown lands. It may be a generous one. The assets of these Islands received by the United States are large, and there will be little disposition in Congress to be mean about the terms of settlement. While Congress will not for an instant disapprove of the overthrow of the Monarchy, and will technically hold that the crown lands belong to the Government, it will be disposed to regard the ex-Queen as a woman who did not understand the situation, and sinned in ignorance. Moreover, whenever the matter is thought on, there will be a sentiment that anyone who stands up for his "rights" is entitled to respect even if he is in the wrong. Any Anglo-Saxon with the legal rights and privileges possessed by the ex-Queen on January 1st, 1893, would have made a stout fight to maintain them. This is the view that the majority of men in Congress will take of the matter. Aside from this, a failure to settle the claim might involve the right to the crown lands in protracted litigation, and keep many of the sugar enterprises in abeyance until the Supreme Court at Washington passed upon the right.

THE SPANISH TREATY.

The Senate will ratify the Paris treaty made between the United States and Spain. The ratification of it will not indicate what the policy will be regarding the disposition of the conquered territory. When a baby is left on the door step of a respectable family at midnight, the first act on discovering it is to take it in, and keep it warm. The disposition of the infant is a matter for subsequent consideration. The Senators who are opposed to expansion see the pressing necessity of closing out relations with Spain. A refusal to ratify the treaty would create widespread confusion, and establish anarchy in the conquered lands. Even Senator Hoar will vote for ratification, because it is the wisdom of the hour to do so. He with other anti-expansionists will treat the ship needed repairs.

case as it comes before them, dealing only with accomplished facts.

Hall Caine says the American people do not treat the question of expansion as a serious one. That is to some extent, a correct comment. Men become serious only when really confronted with difficulties. "Whipping a fifth rate power like Spain," as Admiral Miller says, is not a serious business. The really serious side of the case will appear when the business side of it appears, and the illusions are dispelled, whatever they may be.

One thing is certain. The ratification of the treaty will end the unwise rule of Spain over some millions of human beings. That is the great event of the year. It is to the credit of the Anglo-Saxon race, and the American branch of it especially, that it has been done. It may be even true that Spain governed these many islands better than they could govern themselves. She maintained some kind of civil order. But the hour came, in the evolution of the world's peoples, for her to retire, because in some way, better rule could be established over them. And so she now retires in this year A. D. 1898.

COL. FISHER SPEAKS.

Col. J. H. Fisher in an interview, which we assume is correctly reported in Mr. Sewall's organ, declares that he is "tired of seeing the party that has supported this Government through thick and thin all these years, abused and lampooned morning after morning for what it has done."

What a fraction of this party has "done" was and is the branding of President Dole as a "coward" and "traitor," although the party itself made him its standard bearer from the beginning of the revolution six years ago.

The question of Republicanism, of annexation, of a candidate for governor, has nothing to do with the Advertiser's attitude towards this fraction of the party. The Advertiser refuses to discuss the question of party and candidates, just as it refuses to discuss Col. Fisher's memorable campaign of '95, or whether Col. Fisher's moral character is, or is not, a cross between a conundrum and a warhoop.

When this fraction of "the party" attempts to justify its charge of "treason" and "cowardice" in the neutrality matter, on the ground that this fraction is made up of good annexationists, it imitates the gang of small boys who stoned a cat to death and justified the act, on the ground "that they all went to Sunday school."

This fraction of the party (which evidently includes Col. Fisher) forced the Advertiser into an unwilling discussion of the neutrality affair. The discussion was provoked on the theory that President Dole's moral degradation could be easily proved, and on the ruin of his reputation Mr. Sewall could be rushed into the office of governor.

The Advertiser refused and still refuses to discuss the question of governorship, until the office has been created by law, but it does not refuse to defend President Dole from the vile charges made against his manhood and reputation. It does not propose to let the young men and women of these Islands grow up with the idea that a man with an honorable record can be "black guarded" without limit by a gang of office seekers. It will meet the usual literature of Mr. Sewall's organ, and the endorsement of it by Col. Fisher, nauseating as the business is, with such trifling weapons as it can command. The Advertiser has carefully refrained from disparaging Mr. Sewall's courage or capacity, and even his unfortunate and insulting, because untrue, charge of "selfishness and timidity" against men who differed with him on the neutrality question; would never have been alluded to, if his avowed organ had not forced the discussion.

As to organizing the Republican party here, before that is done, Col. Fisher and his faction might begin by observing that plank in the national platform which boldly insists on home rule in the territories. Does the fraction in the party intend to repudiate it? Who indeed are Col. Fisher and the political tumble-bugs who propose to revise the national platform? The Advertiser is quite content at present with President McKinley's Republicanism, and his acceptance of that platform. And, besides, his general Republicanism is wise, patriotic and democratic.

When Col. Fisher accepts the Republican platform, he can then cast about for ways and means of making it "hot" for the Advertiser.

The complete exoneration of Capt. Whiting, commander of the Manodock, after the inquiry concerning the detention of the monitor at this point in the voyage, is highly gratifying to Honolulu friends of the officer. A couple of remarks may be made. Prominent men here made unkind and unwarranted remarks about Capt. Whiting. Next, it is clear that Capt. Whiting knew exactly what he was doing and attended strictly to his own business, not betraying the fact that his

GOODS FOR RE-EXPORT.

The rummages in Washington, and the correspondence between some of the importers merchants in this city, and Special Agent Sewall, leave the matter of excessive importations of foreign goods, in an unsatisfactory condition.

We have made special effort to obtain information on the point regarding excessive importations, and cannot find that they have been any greater than the financial and business state of the country demands. There have been rumors, as there are rumors of all kinds about, that some merchants intended to take advantage of the transition condition of the tariff laws, and make profits out of a re-exportation of goods to the Mainland. But there does not appear to be any reliable source for them.

The Special Agent is justified in warning the Treasury Department of any scheme to re-export goods. But any warnings, founded on street rumors, or general suspicion, seriously assault the standing of most reputable mercantile houses. A large importation of foreign goods in view of increased tariff rates is a common practice with the most reputable and large merchants on the Mainland. The importation in anticipation of the passage of the Dingell bill amounted to many millions in value in excess of the current wants of the country. It was held to be a legitimate operation. The foreign merchants of this city have not, so far as we can learn, followed the practice of the merchants of the Mainland in this regard.

Imports with a view to re-exportation to the Mainland is not a legal fraud, but a violation of the spirit of the American protective system, and invites the criticism of being an unfriendly act on the part of the resident importing merchants. It even challenges the prompt passage of laws in resentment.

To the extent that rumors, and hear-says, have been used to make Congress believe that this is a disloyal community, it is an unjust reflection upon the merchants. Congress, unable to sift out the truth from these flying stories, will naturally take it for granted that there is some widespread conspiracy fostered here to nullify the revenue laws.

Only a clear knowledge of the contents of the Special Agent's despatches to the Treasury department would enable one to decide whether or not the statements made in them were made for political effect.

CREMATION—A NECESSITY.

This community should face promptly and courageously the question of the disposition of the dead. Neglect of this vital matter is a crime against the living. This is not a sentiment but a fact. Science opens our eyes, and we see not the knife of the assassin but the deadly poison of the microbe facing us at every turn. If foot-pads infested the streets, the people would be up in arms. Yet the foot-pads of disease are lurking about our homes, and when they cruelly kill the children, we are apt to say in ignorant resignation, "It is the act of Providence."

The health and protection of the living is now the main duty. Distressing as it may be, temporarily, the sentiment in favor of the present method of burial must be changed. Even regarding the matter of sentiment, the statistics show less reverence for the dead than might be expected. In the old Calvary Cemetery of New York City, only 17 out of 13,000 graves are now cared for. More than 100 cemeteries in that city have been abandoned, and the grave stones are in confusion. It is a fact, not very creditable, perhaps, that the memory of the dead disappears more quickly than the flesh upon their bodies.

The danger to the living from the prevalent method of burial increases as the land becomes more occupied.

The French Academy recently located the source of lung troubles in Paris, in the effluvia from the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. The old cemetery of the "Innocents" in the same city has been breeding disease for centuries, while the people failed to realize it. In the Crimean War the drainage from the grave yards was said to have killed more men than war itself. The constant presence of typhoid fever in Philadelphia is said to be due to the existence of the old cemeteries. In Denmark recently 605 out of 650 grave yards were condemned by the authorities. The city of London now requires an annual area of twenty-three acres to provide for the burials of the dead.

Regarding the merits of a question involving sentiment, and religious opinions, it is to be regretted that the pulpit has not judiciously discussed them. More powerful than reasoning however is an impending calamity.

Cremation is the only solution of the difficulty. It should be compelled by the State. At present, however, public opinion against the process will not force the State to act, excepting in the cases of paupers and Asiatic immigrants at the quarantine station. The Japanese will readily accept it, be-

cause it is almost universally practiced in Japan.

The cost of cremation is slight. In Japan it is done for \$2 per body. In India it is done for fifty cents. A pauper in Paris is cremated for sixty cents.

It is conceded that the influence and sentiment of women is necessary to establish the general practice of cremation. A poll taken one evening at the University Club of New York City showed that eighteen out of twenty men who were asked for their opinions on the subject preferred cremation, but it was generally said that the wives and mothers would not permit it, unless it became a fashionable practice.

The Anglo-Saxons so far, adhere to the ancient Jewish method of burial, although the race has not been friendly to the Jews. It has never accepted the practice of the Greeks, the Romans or the Hindoos. Therefore the practice is due more to the force of racial habits than to any intellectual conviction.

EXPANSION—1899.

There is no better occasion, than the first day of the year 1899, to recall the words of Walt Whitman, written nearly forty years ago, when the imposing ceremony took place in New York, of receiving a large Japanese Embassy. They were written in the basement of a small dark restaurant the location of which was in Fourth Avenue, and were passed around among several friends, who were dining in the place:

I chant the world on my Western sea,
I chant copious islands beyond,
I thick as stars in the sky;
I chant the new empire grander than any
before, as in vision it comes to me;
I chant America the mistress, I chant a
greater supremacy;

I chant projected a thousand blooming
cities yet in time on those groups
of set islands;

My sailships and steamships threading the
archipelagoes,

My Stars and Stripes fluttering in the
wind;

Commerce opening, the sleep of ages
having done its work, races reborn,
refresh'd,
Lives, works resumed—the object I
know not—but the old, the Asiatic
renew'd as it must be,
Commencing from this day surrounded
by the world.

Poor a Bohemian, his first book pronounced "indecent" by the press, and sold only by unscrupulous booksellers, this man saw a finer vision of America in the future than did Burke in his prophecies of the growth of that country, and a wider horizon to the national boundaries than Webster did in 1850, when he likened them to Achilles' shield, rounded off by two oceans only, without thought of the islands beyond.

A BOGUS REPUBLICAN BABY.

The anxiety for a "Republican baby" seems to be growing. Nurses Fisher, McStockey and McCandless are impatient and Godfather Sewall is walking the floor but the deadly poison of the microbe facing us at every turn. If foot-pads infested the streets, the people would be up in arms. Yet the foot-pads of disease are lurking about our homes, and when they cruelly kill the children, we are apt to say in ignorant resignation, "It is the act of Providence."

The trouble is that the nurses don't want a real Republican baby, because it will have a "strawberry mark under its left arm" which means "home rule." The godfather and the nurses want the baby without that odious designation. Of course its papa, the stalwart Republican Party, living on the Mainland has this strawberry mark of home rule very plainly on his arm, and he is proud of it. But his offspring with such a mark on him will be treated here as an unfortunate foundling, and be put in a basket and left on some door step—perhaps Mr. Dole's. The nurses, with the advice of some transient political doctor, have pursued themselves that the strawberry mark of "home rule" on the infant's arm will simply breed the microbes of political cholera, and it will end in a little casket, some flowers, a funeral by the nurses, and a very silent little grave.

The National Republican Party which is the father of all genuine Republican children in the States and Territories should be promptly warned that an effort will now be made to furnish here a bogus Republican baby without the strawberry mark. The nurses, if the scheme is executed, will hold up the bogus baby, and conceal his arm on which should plainly appear this infallible mark of genuineness; the godfather will ask for his christening, and the godfather's organ will furnish a bottle of asses' milk for the food of the little one.

If any one asks to be allowed to see if the baby has the genuine marks of "home rule," the nurses will shout in concert: "You are a liar you mean thing," and each will hug the little bogus baby, and give him a pull at the patriotic bottle.

If the bogus baby can be substituted for the genuine Republican baby, all the nurses will be at once appointed trustees of his estate, and will grow fat on his income. If any misguided men say they would prefer the real baby with the clear strawberry mark, they will be indignantly crushed with contempt, or asked to become honorary nurses with a good salary.

However, President McKinley is the trusted agent of the Stalwart Republican father, and he will do as he thinks best with the bogus baby when he comes.

Impure Blood

Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles and Sick Headache the Results—Deteriorated for Years Without Relief.

"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headaches. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now entirely well." Miss PRISCILLA BALLEY, Box 445, Pasadena, California.

"I have suffered from the effects of impure blood, boils, pimples, etc., for five years. I have tried various remedies without relief and finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The boils and pimples have all disappeared since I began taking this medicine. I am now entirely cured." LOUIS THOMAS, 1412 11th Street, Oakland, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1, six for \$5. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c

THE PASSING HOUR.

Lieut. Hobson's kissing abilities were not tested in Honolulu.

Claim of "excess of population" is as good an excuse as any for taking "undevolved territory."

The Honolulu wharf crowd, with a hero of the time on its hands, conducted itself with admirable taste.

"Control of the Pacific" sounds well, but it means that there must be legislation encouraging the merchant service.

If '99 duplicates Honolulu growth for '98, there must be great increase in the scope and efficiency of the public conveniences.

President McKinley is not losing any votes in suggesting that he would like to have Archbishop Ireland take a jaunt to Manila.

JULIEN D. HAYNE acted wisely in one way in going to New York. A man of his accomplishments required a bigger field than Honolulu afforded.

Since war finances have been published and war ship prices paraded, the reasons for the Czar's desires for a universal disarmament are quite apparent.

This is the year, the sixth since Monarchy was abolished, that will, in all probability, witness the most marked changes Hawaii has ever known.

The daily mail service of last week for a couple of days was greatly appreciated. Such a schedule, in lieu of a cable, would prove eminently satisfactory.

The decision of Japan's financiers to borrow abroad instead of increasing taxes at home rather analyzes as a political stroke when it is known the country carries heavy obligations.

The protest of the Sugar Beet people of the States against acquisition of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines is evidence additional to the truisms that self interest is the same the world over.

It has been a mighty interesting year for Honolulu and all of Hawaii. It may be extravagant, but probably it is not entirely out of season to wish that '99 may have all of the happiness without any of the penalties of '98.

Again must the Y. M. C. A. be given praise for what might be called its "institutional" work. The annual reception brought within the walls many men to whom, without such a place, only the door of the saloon would be open.

ADMIRAL DEWEY says the Filipinos are not capable of governing themselves. Gen. Shafter says the Cubans are not capable of governing themselves. What an amount of opening there is in this day for American energy and training.

It comes from Tacoma that the steamships City of Columbia and Centennial are to be "withdrawn" from

FOR TWO HOURS

Usual Pleasant Reception Held at the Y. M. C. A.

DECORATIONS WERE A FEATURE

All Comers Cordially Greeted—Educational Exhibit—The Feast and the Caterers.

The parlors and hall at the Y. M. C. A. gilding are at all times attractive, but especially were they so yesterday in their New Year decorations of maize vines entwined about fern leaves and palm tree fronds.

Guests were coming and going from 12 until 2, among whom were many strangers. Wray Taylor, B. F. Beardmore, E. Bonner and others received at the door and, with a happy New Year's greeting passed the visitor on by potted palms, beneath bower of green mingled with brighter colors into the library room for the time converted into a reception room where a committee consisting of W. C. Weedon, president of the Association, and wife, Mr. Clive Davies and wife, and Assistant Secretary Brock and wife welcomed the guests.

The decorations were a special feature of the occasion, receiving many favorable comments from the visitors, being arranged with good effect by Mr. Wilmorth, a visiting artist, and several assistants. In one end of the room some specimens of work done by the class in bookkeeping were shown, bringing before the people the important educational work being carried on by this institution. Some creditable work by the class in mechanical drawing was exhibited in one of the parlors, a neat drawing by A. J. Clapham being the best.

Along the stairway leading to the banquet hall was a hedge of green and above were leaves and vines woven into fancy designs. Secretary and Mrs. Coleman stood at the head of the stairway and graciously welcomed all comers. Ushers provided the guests with a place at table, when the ladies took charge and served luncheon pleasing to the most delicate taste and thoroughly satisfying the hunger. There was an abundance of everything, the committees having done their work well. On the stage, in a setting of palms, the Kamehameha Mandolin and Guitar Club played. The music continued throughout the feast and many lingered about, listening.

Among those present were President Dole, Chief Justice Judd, Attorney-General Smith, Postmaster-General Ost, Lieut. Col. Soper, Captain Taussig, U. S. N. Prof. Alexander, Senator J. A. McCandless and Prof. Scott. All of the pastors of the city were in attendance.

Those who had charge of the various departments of the banquet at which fully four hundred people were served were:

Mets—Mrs. H. F. Wichman with Mrs. Brock and Mrs. Bluxome.

Coffee—Miss M. Hopper.

Bread—Mrs. A. Fuller.

Salad—Mrs. Widdifield.

Pickles and Olives—Mrs. C. H. Cooke.

Tables and Waitresses—Mrs. H. E. Coleman.

Dishes—Mrs. W. W. Hall.

Cakes—Mrs. E. C. Damon and Mrs. Herbert Ewing.

Baked Beans—Mrs. C. H. Atherton. The waitresses were Mrs. High, Mrs. Banning, Mrs. Gear, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Angus, Miss Wall, Miss Munson, Miss Hall, the Misses Hitchcock, Miss Halstead, the Misses Afong, Miss Allyn, Miss Love, Miss Whitney, Miss Alexander, Miss Stapleton and Miss Chamberlain.

Inter-Island Luau.

The annual luau of the employees of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company was held at noon yesterday in the restaurant at the corner of Nuuanu and Queen streets. About 100 of the native sailors were in attendance and enjoyed the feast immensely. Frank Harvey, the shipping master, was the presiding genius and settled all disputes, besides seeing that the service of the big meal was proper in every way. The wives of a few of the men were present on special invitation. The luau continued for a couple of hours and the proceedings included cheers for the Inter-Island Company and for all the officers of the corporation, name by name.

Fin: Fellows.

"Them Eyetaliens is a fine lot of young fellers," remarked one of the harbor policemen yesterday in speaking of the officers and men belonging to the cruiser Etna. "They're polite and give us a regular Eyetalian opera down here on the waterfront every night, and talk about dancin', well, those boys have a sort of dance like the Russians. They John bands, give a double shuffle and a break away. It's immense." "Hard to talk to," I reckon. Took me half an hour to tell some of them where King street was the other day. But they're fine fellows just the same."

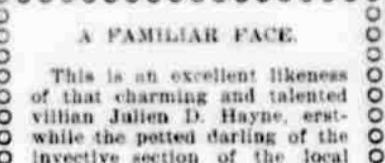
Called On Minister Damon.

John M. Vivas was at the head of a delegation of 200 Portuguese citizens calling on Minister S. M. Damon early yesterday morning to tender to that official the greetings of the New Year. The Concordia band led the marching column. An address was made by Mr. Vivas, who referred most earnestly to

the native Indians that had been brought to the colony as a whole and its individual members by Mr. Damon. The Minister of Finance responded briefly and then there was a session of housekeeping.

Court at Hilo.

The first term of court to be presided over by Hon. Gardner R. Wilder, the new circuit judge, will be opened at Hilo tomorrow. There are some fifty-seven cases on the calendar, besides a number of divorce libels. There are quite a number of criminal cases on the list. The defendants, with a single exception are Hawaiians, Japanese or Chinese. And the only "foreigner" accused is a Greek, indicted for selling liquor without a license. It is seen from the calendar that in a number of the criminal cases outside counsel has been engaged to assist the counsel for the people.



This is an excellent likeness of that charming and talented Julian Julien D. Hayne, erstwhile the petted darling of the injective section of the local political discontents. Hayne



JULIEN D. HAYNE.
(Alias Jas. D. Hallen.)

first came to these Islands in 1893 as an attorney. He met some of the leading citizens by attending a meeting of the Social Science Club. These gentlemen wrote to the States about him and learned that he was under cover and dropped him. However, he borrowed money from more than one of them. As a rule, with Julian, to borrow was to keep. In 1896 Mr. Hayne came back here with a bride and plenty of money. On this trip he cut a swath as wide as the harbor. He published a royalist magazine, was prosecuted for libel, made finished and forceful addresses in the Courts and elsewhere. He wrote ably with a venom that was a bit too apparent. His strictly literary productions were fine. He used his wife's money here and in trips to San Francisco till a grown son of the woman's by a former marriage induced her to return to the States. There Hayne became a fugitive by absconding with securities that constituted the remainder of the deluded wife's fortune. The next heard of Hayne is as "Jas. D. Hallen, Attorney, New York City." He is charged with swindling a female client out of \$16,000, and there is a bigamy indictment behind this. Julian D. Hayne is a freak, a study in criminology. He is a man of exalted mental attainments and of most engaging manners. Remarkably gifted and an industrious student, handsome, graceful and affable, he would shine anywhere. But as nearly as can be learned he has all his life been a high class bilk and fraud. In conversation at times Hayne would almost admit his glaring faults and rather smile at them.

The Japanese laborers of Hamakua plantation will celebrate "New Year's" in grand style on Sunday, January 1st, 1899.

On the 23rd, the bark Hesper, Soden-gren master, arrived in Kahului, 48 days from Newcastle, via Honolulu. She brought a cargo of coal for H. C. Co.

The 28th the barkentine Wrestler Neilson master, arrived in Kahului, 21 days from San Francisco. She brought a full cargo of general merchandise for H. C. Co., Pala Plantation, Hauke Sugar Co. and Alexander & Baldwin.

Today, the 30th, the barkentine Consuelo, Page master, departed for Honolulu in ballast. She was towed to sea by the S. S. Claudine.

Weather—Generally cool, still, and pleasant since Christmas day, which was quite rainy.

LIFE ON MAUI

Coroner's Jury On the Death of a Sailor.

WALTER LOWRIE PLAYS POLO—Some Holiday Happenings—Ship ping Business Lively.

Special Correspondence:

MAUI, Dec. 30, 1898.—On Christmas day four sailors of the brigantine Consuelo were enjoying the holiday by riding over Waialua roads. While galloping fast along the Waimea highway a girth broke and one of the sailors was thrown from his horse, striking head downward on some stones. He was picked up insensible by his companions and died of concussion of the brain before Molokai hospital, Waialua, was reached. His name was Erick Adolphson. He was about 30 years of age, six feet in height and weighing 180 or 190 pounds. A coroner's jury called by Sheriff L. M. Baldwin on the 27th, brought in a verdict of "accidental death."

During the recent term of court at Lahaina, Noah Aluli, of Waialua, A. F. Tavares and Judge Peter Noa of Makawao were granted licenses to practice law before district courts. The examining committee appointed by Circuit Judge Kalan were Lawyers McClellan, Kanekoa and Wilder, of Honolulu.

Sunday, the 25th, the interior of the Pala Foreign Church was prettily decorated with red coffee berries and other foliage of a ruddy color. Immediately after the services, Miss Mary Erickson and Mr. John Walsh, both residents of Spreckelsville, stepped to the altar rail and were married by Dr. E. G. Beckwith. Most of the congregation remained to witness this simple and impressive marriage ceremony. The bride and bridegroom spent their honeymoon at Kawaepae Resort, Makawao.

On the afternoon of the 26th, there was an exciting polo game on Bailey's field, Makawao. Messrs. L. von Tempsey, W. O. Aiken and Walter Lowrie played against Messrs. Frank Baldwin and Sydney Crooks—Messrs. Aiken and Lowrie being novices at the game. The contest resulted in a tie. John Fleming acted as umpire.

Tuesday evening, the 27th, a fine Christmas entertainment was given the Sunday School pupils in the parlors of the Pala Foreign church. There was a large tree filled with gifts for members of the Sunday school, an interesting program and afterwards delicious refreshments. Old and young alike received bags of candy and oranges. One of the Taylor boys made a satisfactory Santa Claus.

Father Libert, of Waialua, the successor of the present Bishop of Panapolis as head of the Catholic Mission on Maui, will soon depart for England to take charge of a large school there. The name of his successor is not yet known.

Monday, the 26th, Mrs. Rebecca Rogers, of Waialua, died of heart disease.

Mrs. Rogers was well known in Waialua, having resided there for many years. She was 45 years of age and leaves four grown-up children, two sons and two daughters, to mourn their loss. The funeral took place during Tuesday, the 27th.

Miss Sylvia of Waialua, aged 14 years, died on the 25th.

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FOR SIX MONTHS.

Contracts Made for Board of Health Supply

These bidders gave the Health Board the lowest tenders for business in the first six months of the year:

One odorless excavator, to Wright Bros., for \$525.

Oahu Lumber and Building Company, lumber of every description.

Allen & Robinson, turpentine and coal.

Pacific Hardware Company, white lead and brooms.

Rackfeld & Co., lime, potatoes, soap, rice.

Davies & Co., galvanized nails, cement, piping, bran, flour, salmon, wheat, hay, bran and oats.

Hall & Son, iron nails, oil, iron roofing, sugar, port and tomatoes.

Lewis & Co., bacon, milk, Crown flour, tea.

J. T. Waterhouse, bread, matches, salt, baking powder, onions.

McChesney & Son, charcoal, island onions, island potatoes, red salmon, No. 1 raw sugar and tallow.

Washington Feed Company, Royal baking powder and beans.

Lovell's bakery, medium bread.

J. A. Hopper, No. 1 rice.

Metropolitan Meat Co., beef and beef steak.

F. F. Porter, hides (to purchase).

L. Andrade, fresh bread.

CARNEGIE CONTRACT.

ONDON, Dec. 20.—The Daily Mail morning makes the following announcement: The Carnegies have secured an order for 40,000 tons of steels for the Cape at 15 shillings per ton under the English tenders.

GOOD

BLOOD

Your heart beats over one hundred thousand times each day. One hundred thousand pounds of good or bad blood to your brain.

Which is it?

If bad, impure blood, then your brain aches. You are troubled with drowsiness yet cannot sleep; you are as tired in the morning as at night; you have no nerve power; your food does not seem to do you much good.

Stimulants, tonics, headache powders, cannot cure you; but

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

will. It makes the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels perform their proper work. It removes all impurities from the blood. And makes the blood rich in its life-giving properties.

For illnesses take AYER'S PILLS. They are promptly relieve and surely cure. Take with AYER'S Sarsaparilla: one and the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. Agents.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Sugar, 4% asked. Hawaiian Commercial, \$58.67½ bid, \$58.75 asked.

There was a "watch service" at Kau-makapili church.

A movement is on foot for an 1899 base ball League.

The United States steamer Scindia arrived at Callao, Peru, Dec. 23.

The engagement of W. L. Howard of this city to Mrs. N. H. Goddard is announced.

Nearly all of the business houses were closed yesterday on account of the holiday.

The funeral of the late James Robert Renton was held at Kohala on the 27th of December.

Mr. Pollitz, the well known San Francisco stock and bond broker, is here once more.

The Oahu Railway did a big holiday excursion business to Kahuku and intermediate points.

C. G. Bannatyne, manager of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., was in New York City, Dec. 15.

It is during this month that returns must be made to the tax assessors throughout the Islands.

Marshal Brown is mentioned in the Chronicle as the purchaser of the British ship, Iris.

The distilling ship Iris has been ordered to leave Callao, Peru, and make her way direct to the Philippines.

Wray Taylor gave a concert on the Kaumakapili charms Saturday evening. Everybody was pleased with the music.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd., has a new complete stock of light and heavy harness, whips, lap robes, etc.

J. Hopp & Co., furniture dealers, have just received a handsome line of parlor chairs. These are of the latest eastern styles.

The United States gunboat Bennington sails for Guam about next Friday and will commence taking on coal and provisions tomorrow.

There is wild trouble in Johannesburg between the Britishers and the Boers over the shooting of an Englishman by a Boer policeman.

Herring, the man who killed Huntzman, left the reef on Saturday, his pardon granted some months ago taking effect with the ending of 1898.

Homer Smith, the new teacher at Kamemehama, is organist at the school chapel. Mr. Smith and Prof. Ingalls of Punahoa were college mates.

Harper's Weekly announces articles on Hawaii to be furnished by Caspar Whitney during 1899. Mr. Whitney was in the Islands a few months ago.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Postley, who were passengers from San Francisco for Hongkong on the City of Peking are prominent society people of San Francisco. Mr. Postley is a son of the famous

New York publisher, and his father formerly a prominent bookseller of San Francisco, was Miss Ethel Cook, a daughter of W. N. Cook, of that city.

The New York Evening World of December 8, 1898, has a good portrait of the Mrs. Julian D. Hayne who was known here.

There was a big native luau at Manana yesterday. The treat was given by Minister Damon to the Hawaiians in the valley.

IN VANITY FAIR

A Steady Social Whirl During Holiday Week.

LITTLE ONE HAD AN INNING

Christmas Feasts and Trees—Dinners, Receptions and Dances. Beach Afternoon.

Honolulu has been Christmas like in cheer, good will and gaiety, if it has not in atmosphere. There were Christmas trees up the valley, Christmas trees on the plains, Christmas trees at the beach.—Christmas from one end of the Islands to the other, not to speak of in between. It was no wonder that imported trees gave out, and that our old friend, the algaroba, was at last robbed of his branches and, instead of his usual summer aspect, was converted into winter with spangles, and candles, and tinsel, and pop-corn—in fact dressing straight from Santa Claus.

The Christmas tree party given by Miss Harriet and Master Gilchrist Hatch to thirty of their little friends, was one of the largest. After a delicious supper on the lanai at 5 o'clock, the tree was lit up inside the house, and the children flocked in. It is not necessary to add that the evening was an enjoyable one, as the society articles do about grown up parties.

Christmas evening there was a dinner for sixteen and a dance after for fifty or sixty guests, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Sewall, at Waikiki. This dance saw Christmas day in, although the day was proportionately as young as the hour when good-bye was said, was wet and small. So everybody was ready for stockings bright and early the next morning, and Honolulu had few empty ones.

Sunday night there were several dinners; one at Mrs. Swanzy's for twenty; another at Mrs. Haywood's, and several besides. There was scarcely a stranger in town who was allowed to eat turkey and plum pudding alone.

Monday night there was a dance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. May. Tuesday night Mr. and Mrs. Swanzy gave a dinner for young people. Wednesday night Dr. and Mrs. Cooper invited about forty of their friends to a crowded supper up Tantalus. The moonlight drive home afterwards was a feature of the evening, for it was a perfect night. Tantalus belied tradition and everybody was surprised not to meet any drenching showers.

Perhaps the most charming entertainment of the week was Mrs. James Castle's tea. Thursday afternoon to about a hundred of her friends. Each of the other social gatherings had been a pleasant anticipation and a fund of agreeable reminiscences, but each had been only to a comparative few. Mrs. Castle's, being more general, was a source of pleasure to several elements and alike enjoyable to all.

A quaint, little Japanese maid led the ladies, from the front of the house, around the veranda to where it opened into the large lanai at the back. Here they came upon a gay and pretty scene. The sunlight filtered softly through bamboo curtains, hung to form a screen which shut off the dazzling light of the sun shining on the ocean, but through which the dancing waves and vast stretch of rippling waters glimmered faintly, with all the effect of the fairy scenes at the theaters, where transparent veillings heighten the beauties that lie beyond. Magnificent palms, their rich, green leaves reaching to the ceiling, further subdued the glare from the sea, and formed an effective background for the dainty table, upon which were delicacies that would have made even the most sated society butterfly wonder afresh at the appellation "tea." An exquisite Japanese silk table cloth, with clover leaves and chrysanthemums embroidered in delicate greens and pinks in a graceful border above a cased fringe, big bowl of blushing nephrite roses in the center, cut glass bowls of ice cream and strawberries, silver dishes full of cakes and candies, the handsome silver coffee service, the fine glass ware and piles of plates of choicest design, made the table a delight to the eye.

Further over in one corner of the lanai, was the quintette club, their charming music lending animation to the conversation and inspiration to its pauses. Mrs. Castle was just inside the enclosed lanai, which led from the open one, and with her was Mrs. F. M. Hatch, who assisted her in receiving. At the pretty tea table were Mrs. C. B. Cooper, and Mrs. Henry Castle, with Mrs. Swanzy, Miss Nellie White, and Miss Jessie Kaufman to assist in serving the guests.

Sitting or standing in groups about the lanai were, at one time Mrs. Haywood, Mrs. H. P. Carter, Mrs. Charles Carter, Mrs. Du Roil, Mrs. Sewall, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Judd, Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. Stockbridge, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Clive Davies, Mrs. E. C. Damon, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. Schaeffer, Mrs. Renjes, Mrs. Focke, Mrs. Emily Judd, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Henry Cooper, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Von Holt, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. George Carter, Mrs. McGrew, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. Coleman; others who were arriving exclaimed at the delicious effect of the light gowns, the gay hats, the palms, the sweet scent of the flowers, the faint murmur of the sea, the cool breeze stirring gently, the soft footed attendants passing about with their dainty trays, the tempered light, the music of "the boys," whose sweet voices rose and sank to the accompaniment of their tinkling instruments, and beyond, the sea, the sky, and mountains.

The guests lingered at Mrs. Castle's

till the short twilight reminded them that they had not brought lights for their marriage, and so an escort, not just added, for one does not bid adieu to a pleasant memory.

And still the week goes merrily on. A dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell that same night hurried away a few of those who were at the tea, and the parties arranged to see the New Year in and the old year out have been mounting up to legion, among the largest being one at Mrs. Focke's.

Christmas week is going, but its memory will live, for there has been many a host and hostess who has helped Honolulu to a realization of the Yuletide season, in spite of its balmy breezes, and soft, tropical air.

True has Honolulu lived up to the precept:

"At Christmas play, and make good cheer."

For Christmas comes but once a year."

HE MUST SERVE.

Supreme Court Remands Attorney Davis to Custody

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The opinion of the court by Chief Justice Judd was filed yesterday in the matter of the application of Geo. A. Davis for a writ of habeas corpus.

The decision says, "A Circuit Judge acting by authority of law in a judicial capacity has the right to punish for contempt of court."

"A fine for contempt of court having been imposed and not paid, the offender may be imprisoned until it is paid." The decision is supported by numerous citations. The clerk is directed to note on the writ that it is discharged, and the petitioner was remanded to the custody of the Marshal.

Mr. Davis asked the court if he was to be confined in a convict prison

where thieves, murderers, etc., are imprisoned? He submitted that he was not legally imprisoned; that he would bring another writ up as he was not a criminal and that he would be the last one to go to prison.

The court remarked that it was for the Marshal to see whether or not Mr. Davis was in a proper confinement.

Mr. Davis is comfortably placed at the police station for the remainder of his ten days. In closing the decision the Supreme Court says:

"It seems to us also that both of these contempts were in fact curial. The obnoxious bill of exceptions was read to the judge. The second contempt was language addressed to the judge, and was far more serious in its nature."

"It is the duty of this court to see to it that the several judges and magistrates of this Republic are protected in the exercise of their judicial duties, and their valid judgments respected."

Tonnage and Displacement.

At the present time, when naval matters are a source of great interest to the general public, says the Engineering News, one continually finds the terms "displacement" and "tonnage" improperly used, both in the daily press and in common speech. The confusion between the terms would not occur if their meaning were understood. "Displacement" refers to the quantity of liquid displaced by the immersed hull of the ship, and "tonnage" to the freight-carrying capacity of the ship determined by certain rules of measurement.

The displacement of a vessel is the entire weight of the hull with all its contents according to the well-known law of hydrostatics that a floating body displaces a weight of fluid just equal to its own weight. A ship sinks in the water to such a level that the pressure of the fluid displaced exactly counterbalances the weight of the ship.

No More War Pay.

Calculations made at the War Department at Washington show that the restoration of peace will result in a saving of from \$45,000 to \$500,000 a month in the single item of pay of enlisted men in the United States army. A private soldier receives in time of war \$15.60 a month; but in time of peace it is only \$13. A first sergeant's pay is \$30 during war and \$25 in time of peace. The same proportion of decrease holds in the salaries of other non-commissioned officers. The 169,000 men of the volunteer and regular armies receive altogether \$2,600,000 a month.

IN SAMOA.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Washington Government, according to a dispatch from Auckland, has instructed the United States Consul at Apia, Samoa, to act with great vigilance and not to entrust his duties to his British and German colleagues. It appears that the German agent has taken advantage of his colleagues' confidence to land guns and munitions of war without their knowledge and also to obtain important advantages for German firms.

GOING OUTSIDE MANILA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—A Sun's Washington special says: Secretary Alger today sent orders by cable to Major-General Otis at Manila to send a force of United States troops to Iloilo, the capital and principal port of the Island of Panay. This action is best taken advantage of the American government toward extending its authority over the Philippines beyond the city, harbor and bay of Manila, and is important as an indication of the intention of the Government to place the archipelago under American control sooner than was originally intended.

Mr. Elisha Berry, of this place, says he never had anything done him so much good and give such quick relief from rheumatism as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He was bothered greatly with shooting pains from hip to knee until he used this liniment, which affords prompt relief.—B. F. Baker, druggist, St. Paul, Ohio. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

WORDS OF WORTH

A Well Considered Letter On Affairs in Manila.

REBEL CHIEF AND PEOPLE

Great Task of Subjection—An "If" Business Chances—The Army And Fleet

Under date of Manila, December 2, a gentleman of the Dewey fleet, American navy, well qualified to write upon the various subjects treated, has the following to say to a Honolulu friend who had lodged a request for views:

Aguinaldo's government is still in existence, but he has now a rival government on the Island of Panay. From this we judge that Aguinaldo and his revolutionary government does not satisfy the entire population of the islands. Aguinaldo himself has proved to be a diplomat of the highest order, but one who is very intent upon looking out for number one. He has formed a Cabinet, whom he is supposed to consult on all matters pertaining to the government of the islands, but this he does not do when his own interest is at stake. The situation at present, owing to these two rival governments, is at best a complicated one, and one which I am afraid it will require more than diplomacy to straighten, when we finally decide to occupy the entire islands, which in all probability we will from the present outlook, innumerable difficulties will present themselves.

The natives have decided that independence only is what they will take, with a protectorate if necessary, we to give the latter. What return they expect to give us for this protectorate I am at a loss to state, and really the idea has never entered their heads. To deal with a people of this kind I am afraid our country will have them hands full.

It will be a great pity to be compelled to wage war on these people, which will be a never-ending one, and at best will not accomplish the desired end, namely, to rule the islands. They cover such a vast area of territory, many of them peopled with tribes even more savage than the Indians of North America. In and around the cities the people are intelligent, but in the interior they are illiterate and naturally opposed to be subjected to any prescribed law. I have talked with many intelligent natives and men who have been in the interior, and from one and all, the same story is heard. They will fight for what they call independence and will tolerate the ruling of no nation. This may seem a rather vague story, their fighting, but they have a complete military organization, and from conservative estimates by uninterested parties, their number is put at 150,000.

While the Islands are very valuable from both a naval and commercial view, yet, in my mind, they are not worth one mother's son lost in their retention. And if the United States intends to keep them, not only will it require a vast fleet of ships, but a standing army of nearly 50,000 men. I have often wondered if on the 1st of May, we had left after destroying their fleet and batteries on shore, and gone, say to Honolulu, what would have been the result. I have mentioned this to a number of people and they smile at the idea. Yet it would have saved our army from being transported here, in fact it presents so many possibilities that the subject is best let alone. Had we known at that time that the Hawaiian Islands opened their ports to our ships, the probability is that we would have gone there. But Dewey had no way of knowing this and it was his duty to seize, while he could, a port for his vessels.

It will be some years before the people of our country will actually realize what our little tin-clad fleet (as the Eastern Squadron called us) has done. It has kept the means of opening one of the richest ports in the world, which, in time will rival and exceed Hongkong. The actual value of this port has never been realized, owing to the almost prohibitive tax placed upon products by the Spanish Government, and their secretive method of handling shipping. Not two days ago as many as eight ships came into the harbor from various ports with and for cargoes.

It is surprising to me that the tenacious American capitalist has not yet made his appearance. The English firms from Hongkong have realized what a gold mine the place is and have opened many branch stores. But there is room for a hundred dealers in men's wear alone. Just imagine over 20,000 men, who must be supplied with the actual necessities of life, who are a class that will spend their money freely, yet, can buy nothing of American make. I tried to buy an ordinary negligee shirt in the city not many days ago, and, after a four-hour search, was compelled to do without it. And so it is in everything. If one of our large wholesale houses would come in with a ship load of men's wear such as are fit to be worn in this tropical country, they could return with a ship load of Mexican dollars in less time than it takes to load the ship.

The health of the feet is excellent, no sickness whatever, that of the soldiers ashore is improving. The establishment of a convalescent camp at Corregidor island, at the entrance of the harbor, is a plan of the near future and a good one.

The "Buffalo," we understand, is on the way with over 600 men for us. This is just about the number whose times will have expired by the time of her arrival, and it will be a great boon. We

have now over 400 men in the fleet who are doing overtime, some of them as much as ten months. This has caused a great deal of discontent among the men in the fleet, and the arrival of the Buffalo will once more put us on a better status. The Nero left us yesterday for San Francisco, taking about forty of the men who had served the longest overtime. Yet, from what I can learn, it is difficult to get men at present, and there seems no blame for the state of affairs but force of circumstances.

We all had some hopes that the six original ships who fought the Battle of Manila Bay would go home together, but they are far from being realized. The ships will gradually be filled up with new men and the old hands will have gone home.

Our paper, the American, published in Manila by Franklin Brooks, gives us a few press dispatches daily so we are really more in touch with the world than you Honolulu people are.

IN WAIALUA CASE.

The Binding Terms of an Amended Injunction.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

An amended order of injunction was filed yesterday in the suit of James A. Hopper, et al., vs. The Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, et al.

The injunction is modified so as to read as follows: You the said "The Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited," and your officers, directors, and duly authorized agents, are hereby restrained, prohibited and enjoined from issuing, transferring or delivering, to any person or persons, other than James A. Hopper, J. A. McCandless, and McCandless Brothers, any of the shares of stock of the said "The Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited," exceeding in amount and number, the shares therein authorized to be issued namely: Subscribed shares of stock in the said "The Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited," may only be issued to the number of 31,950 shares of the par value of \$3,195,000, leaving unissued 3,050 subscribed shares of said capital stock of the par value of \$305,000. Provided, that the said 3,050 subscribed shares remaining unissued, and subject to the said injunction order of this court, be such shares as were subscribed for, and which the subscription and other books of said company, show not to have been credited with the payment of the first assessment of the 10 per cent of said stock. Or, if the said books show that all of the subscribed shares of stock of "The Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited," has been credited with the payment of said first assessment of the 10 per cent, or that there are not a sufficient number of shares, shown to have been uncredited, as aforesaid, to make up the full number of 3,050 shares; then the subscribed shares to remain subject to said injunction order, or so many thereof as shall be necessary, to make up the full number of said 3,050 shares, shall be subscribed shares upon which said first assessment of ten per cent, was paid by the several subscribers thereto, conditionally, and subsequent to November 14, 1898, if such there be.

The injunction is signed by A. Perry, Judge Circuit Court.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhea."

FANCY GLASS BOTTLES. We lead our competitors.

PERFUMERY is our forte. Our line of Palmer's, Lazel, Dailey & Co., Lundborgs, Colgate, Pinaults, Rigaud & Co., Roger & Gallet, is complete.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which removes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

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PERFUMERY is our forte. Our line of Palmer's, Lazel, Dailey & Co., Lundborgs, Colgate, Pinaults, Rigaud & Co., Roger & Gallet, is complete.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 16, 12d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.

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NEW IMPROVED CANE : KNIFE.

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Planters' Improved Hoe.

LABOR IS KING

Rule of the Workingman in the Big Colonies.

EVERYTHING AS HE WANTS IT

How the Great Power in His Hands is Used—Taxes—Sense of Responsibility.

(Montreal Witness).

In other countries labor agitates; in Australia it rules. It works eight hours, plays eight hours, sleeps eight hours in the diurnal course. It has its own house and garden. It wears good clothes. It has always money in its pockets. It makes its impress upon the legislation of a great country.

Power is rarely exerted with wisdom; even in Australia, despite conditions which appear to the outsider to be idyllic, there is a fly in the amber. Labor is tyrannical. It refuses initiative to the individual. It will not allow a man to work when he wants to. It makes it unlawful to do anything after the stroke of the clock. It reduces life to a mechanical routine. And it delights to harass capital.

This is according to the testimony of Mr. J. N. S. Austen, an Australian of leisure, who, with Mrs. Austen, is at present making a tour around the world. Mr. Austen had been to Japan, China and India and came across the continent to Montreal.

"Triumphant labor has changed the face of things in Australia," Mr. Austen remarked. "It is dominant in all our legislatures, and the laws it makes annoy and injure capital. It taxes industries to such an extent as to make them unprofitable. It claps a heavy income tax upon the man who is making two or three or ten hundred pounds a year; it allows the man who makes one hundred and fifty pounds to go free. It singles out corporations which have invested their money in the country, and so harrasses them that it has come to this that many of the great industries are leaving the country. Men of means are selling out and re-investing their capital in England."

"In there not sense enough to perceive that this is killing the goose that lays the golden egg?"

The more prominent in the labor party are beginning to see this, but the mass, conscious of power, desire to make that power felt, even if it result in their own ultimate injury. We had the era in Australia, when we returned men to parliament for the honor of the thing. Now we have the system of payment of members, of which the labor or party takes advantage. Men are elected who are pledged to measures, which, while they consolidate the interest and the power of the labor vote, are inimical to the general welfare of the country."

Labor says at what hour a man shall leave off work in afternoons, and fines him who would dare to live his life as he pleases. It says to the store-keeper that he must close his shop at a certain time. It does not matter that the public are disappointed in their wants. Labor is king, and rules with the consciousness of plenary power.

Mr. Austen says that the great federation scheme has been largely blocked by the attitude of the labor party. A feature of that scheme is the reduction of the several legislatures and ministries, and the labor party, dreading the loss of power and emolument, has opposed the work. It wants to send its usual number of men to the halls of legislation,—men who are taken from the ranks of labor, and who are paid at the rate of three hundred pounds per annum. Each of the five legislatures would, under the federation scheme, be reduced to the level of finance committees, practically—an idea which the thoughtful people favor, making for a great economy, which the labor party does not desire.

Mr. Austen thinks, however, that despite the attitude of the labor party and the vote of New South Wales, which have blocked the scheme, the federation idea will be realized, and that in the near future. New South Wales, through the vacillation of the premier, the Hon. Mr. Reid, whom the papers have satirized as the 'Yes-No man,' gave an indeterminate vote, which will be reversed before long. Another thing about New South Wales, according to Mr. Austen. It is free trade, and therefore prosperous. "There was the feeling that in joining federation, New South Wales was in the position of a rich man who puts his capital into a poor concern. She felt that she was giving more than she was likely to get."

Mr. Austen described the character of the Chinese walls which the various colonies have erected against one another. It is laughable. It is childish. It is, as the work of sane men, inexpressibly absurd.

You would suppose that the five colonies were inhabited by diverse populations, of different speech and ideals—each colony determined to keep to itself, and refusing to so much as glance over its high wall to see whether its neighbor is suffering or enjoying.

"Modifications have been proposed as a basis of federation, as you know," Mr. Austen remarked. "This would result in a general reduction of the protectionist tariffs. Canada has been looked to as a model."

Another stupid thing, according to Mr. Austen, is the tax of one hundred pounds upon every Oriental entering the country. "The interior of Australia is tropical, and cannot be developed

by our white population. The Chinese and Japanese on the contrary are eminently fitted for this work of development. But the latter party will not let them."

The workingman has found his earthly paradise beneath the Southern Cross. He sits in his garden in the beautiful summer afternoons. He takes his family for an outing. He improves his mind. He drinks beer. He smokes his pipe. He makes laws for himself and for all others. His position is unique and enviable. All he needs is the sense of responsibility."

The Big Blow.

Commodore Beckley reports a good trip of the Kinan, pleasant in every way. The storm left the landings at Hakalau, Paauhau and Koholalele in bad shape. In Hilo bay ships dragged their anchors. The captain of a merchantman at Kahului said that at one time during the storm of a week ago he would have taken \$500 for his ship and cargo.

Wide Tires.

(San Francisco Exchange).

The law providing for wider tires goes into operation at the beginning of the year, and it is now in order to ask the draymen what they are going to do about it? The absence of preparations indicates that it is intended to treat the law as a dead letter. It will be nobody's business in particular to enforce it, and nobody will think it profitable to obey it. But now that our streets are improved, and we are beginning to take a little pride in them, it will be strange if the police, whose duty it is to enforce all laws, are not brought under pressure enough to cause them to set it that this eminently practical law is not made to serve its purposes, as it is in so many other places we know. It is idle to put down smooth pavements if narrow tires are permitted to tear them, or wear them into channels within a few months. It will cost a little to widen the tires, but then it has cost many millions to make the streets, principally for the use and benefit of the tire owners. The least they can now do is to get wider tires and to save to the city a few of the millions that have been spent for their benefit.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Northern Methodist conferences have adopted equal lay representation by the vote of 3,278 ayes to 937 noes.

The American Board of Foreign Missions has just sent out seven new missionaries to recruit the force in Turkey.

The German emperor invited two hundred Lutheran pastors to accompany him on his visit to the holy places in Palestine.

According to "The Jewish Year-Book" there are only about eleven million Jews in the world, half of them still under Russian jurisdiction.

The Palestine Exploration Fund directors announce that the Turkish Government has granted permission for the work at Gath, the home of giant Goliath.

The Sultan of Turkey, it is said, has built the largest house in the world at Mecca. It is intended for the accommodation of pilgrims, and is capable of sheltering 6,000 people.

It is said that the Queen of England is the oldest official of the Established Church, since for over sixty years she has held the official rank of Prebendary of St. David's Cathedral.

The statistics of Japanese Protestant churches are given for twenty-one different denominations. "If the twenty-one could be merged into the one and there be one Christian church in Japan" is the comment of The Michigan Christian Advocate.

The number of Roman Catholic religious houses in the British Isles has increased to a large extent during the last fifty years. In 1851 there were only 17 monasteries and 53 convents in the whole of England and Wales; now, according to statistics taken from Roman Catholic sources, there are 243 religious houses for men and 493 for women.

CAN'T BE DISPROVEN.

Honolulu People May Dispute This But They Can't Disprove It.

When a lady allows her opinions to be made public and prefuses them with an introductory sentence like that which follows she must have incontrovertible evidence to back them up.

Whatever her neighbors estimate may be of her ideas one thing cannot be disproven, her conviction as far as she is personally concerned cannot be shaken. It certainly is a tribute that anyone interested in an article which has come to Honolulu to stay ought never to lose sight of, and at a time when so many preparations are before the public, all claiming representations that border on the miraculous, it should stiffen the backbone of the timid and prove to the skeptic a hard nut to crack. Read this:

Mrs. E. C. Belcher of 37 Carroll St., Binghampton, says:

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have proven very beneficial. They cured the pains in my back and my condition is improved generally. I suffered for some time with lameness, and soreness across the joints. A friend recommended Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and I got a box at the drug store. Being susceptible to medicine I took but one pill at each meal. The benefit received was prompt and satisfactory.

Not only from my own case but from a knowledge of the great benefit this remedy has been to others, I heartily recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to those suffering from backache or any trouble due to inactive or excited kidneys."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50 by all dealers, or will be forwarded by mail to any address on receipt of price, by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.

OF WHITE WINGS

Light Winds But Some Pleasant Sailing.

RUNS MADE OUT OF HONOLULU

Hawaii and Gladys—Passengers Malojo-Josephine-Mistral to Be Here in Summer.

Christmas was, unfortunately for the yachting fraternity, a day of very light wind and many of the yachts did not leave their moorings.

The Hawaii took a family party of a dozen to Pearl Harbor and returned and the Gladys made the same run. On the Hawaii were L. A. and Mrs. Thurston and Master Thurston, F. A. and Mrs. Potter, A. W. and Mrs. Pearson, Robert Andrews, Robert Andrews, Jr., Prof. Bablitt, Fred. Alexander and Carl Andrews.

The start was made from Honolulu at 10 o'clock in the morning and with light wind it took



MISTRAL.
(Now Building for Trip to Hawaii.)

two hours to make Puloa where the party went ashore for lunch and a ramble, starting back for Honolulu at 2:30 and reaching home about 5:30 well content with the day's outing.

The Gladys slipped her moorings about the same time as the Hawaii and the run down was made together. On the Gladys were Harold and Mrs. Mott-Smith, Mrs. Yates, E. A. Mott-Smith, Ernest Thrum, W. J. Forbes, Albert Waterhouse and Clarence Smith with Capt. T. W. Hobson in command as usual. The trip down was enlivened by daylight fireworks and music on the Fog Horn, under the able direction of E. A. Mott-Smith.

The party landed at the Peninsula and after luncheon did the town. The start home was made later than that of the Hawaii which was overtaken off the light-house. Barring the lightness of the wind the trip was a very pleasant one.

Messrs. Harris and Crozier were out in the forenoon in the Myrtle and Mr. Crozier went out again in the afternoon with Messrs. Brotherton, Helm and Schofield. The boys had a pleasant sail off Diamond Head and return.

Capt. Johnson took a party out in the Alice and made a run to off Kalihi and from there to Diamond Head and back.

The Abbie M did not go out, thinking there was not enough wind to make it sufficiently interesting.

Minister Cooper with his sons spent Monday and Tuesday at Pearl Harbor, when they explored thoroughly in the City.

Harry Waterhouse took his yacht Malojo down to Pearl Harbor on Tuesday.

Honolulu yachtsmen are on the lookout for the schooner yacht Josephine which is expected from Hilo. It will be remembered that this little craft reached Hilo last week from San Diego, after a 52 days' trip. She is on a pleasure trip with her owner and his friends as crew.

Says the San Francisco Call: When the hunting is broken out on the first day of the next yachting season there will be a craft afloat to do honor to the genius of California. H. R. Simpkins, the owner of the sloop yacht Mistral, has given an order for the largest yawl-rigged yacht ever built on this bay. She will be thoroughly a California production, having been designed by Arthur F. Allen and is under construction by Frank Stone of Tiburon, builder of Capt. T. W. Hobson's Gladys.

The new yacht will be 61 feet overall, 45 feet load water line, with 16 feet extreme beam, the beam at the load water line being 6 inches less. The craft is somewhat excessive for bay sailing, being 7 feet 2 inches. To this is added the drop of a 12-foot centerboard. The outside ballast will consist of a 10-ton shoe, while inside she will carry at least 3 tons to put in the proper trim. The keel will be of pine, 36 feet long, while the stem, stern post and ribs are to be of oak around. She is to have a flush deck full-length planking of pine to be used. The deck is also to be of pine swept with only a small cockpit and a turtle back. The bulwarks will only be 6 inches high, with a 5-inch hardwood top streak. From amidships aft brass stanchions with a top line will be let into the bulwarks to further the safety of those aboard.

The main cabin will be finished in mahogany, with dark green fittings. The staterooms, of which there are to be three, are to be finished in primavera. Comfort has been the one object sought after in her designing, and nothing has been sacrificed for speed.

Mr. Simpkins expects to take her down to the Hawaiian Islands the coming summer. She will carry a fore staysail, main sail and driver. In light winds a jib may be added.

When you can not sleep for coughing take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. It is most excellent for colds, too, as it aids expectoration, relieves the lungs and prevents any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

**Whispering in Beauty's Ear**

The secret of preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair to be found only in CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of unsightly blemishes, red, rough hands, and falling hair, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores

Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Send to MESSRS. NEWBERRY for "The Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, with complete description and treatment, post free.

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Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company

WORDS OF DEWEY

A Few Anecdotes Told of the Great Admiral.

CONFERENCE WITH MERRITT

Simple Solution on Jurisdiction
A Stickler on Dress—His Little Joke.

(Chicago Times-Herald.)

Soon after Maj. Gen. Merritt reached Manila he began to experience trouble with the insurgents. Aguinaldo was not disposed to pay much heed to the General's orders, and the General complicated matters more or less by endeavoring to avoid any clashing of the American with the insurgent forces. The situation was becoming somewhat strained when Gen. Merritt sought a conference with Admiral Dewey on the Olympia. The General and the Admiral discussed the situation at great length, the former giving special attention to the question of jurisdiction in the Philippines. At last Gen. Merritt put this question to the Admiral:

"Admiral, how far, in your opinion, does your jurisdiction extend on the island?"

Admiral Dewey took two short turns on the quarterdeck before answering. Then he said:

"General, my jurisdiction extends from as close to shore as I can move these latitudes," pointing to the American fleet, "to as far into the island as I can throw a shell."

If there is any one thing which pleases Admiral Dewey it is neatness in dress. He has never been known to set a bad example in this respect and is regarded by his subordinates as a fashion plate for the American Navy. One of the standing orders following the establishment of routine duty in the fleet when there were no more Spanish ships to fight was one requiring all officers to wear their white uniforms.

One day a certain paymaster named Martin, who is afflicted with an unusually bushy growth of red whiskers and a figure of pronounced rotundity, visited the Olympia on business connected with his department. As the paymaster mounted the gangway he was seen by Admiral Dewey, and a crowd gathered on the bow of the autocraft of the fleet. Paymaster Martin was at sight to provoke a laugh from a ship's figurehead. He was arrayed in a dun-colored suit of duck, a loosely woven underwear resembling a sweater showed beneath his jacket and on his head was one of those enormous cork helmets with a circumference equal to that of an umbrella.

"Orderly, tell Paymaster Martin I wish to see him at once," said Admiral Dewey, and the orderly sought the paymaster with a grin on his face. A few moments later and the paymaster, very much pleased with being accorded the honor of visiting the quarterdeck, stood before the Admiral and executed one of his very best salutes.

"Paymaster Martin," said the Admiral in his chillest tones, "I think you are drunk."

"I beg your pardon, Admiral—I assure you I am not drunk—I am perfectly sober," stammered the paymaster, staggering under the blow his composure had received.

"I still think you have been drinking," continued the little man in spotless white, "for I can't believe you would come aboard this ship sober, wearing such an outlandish uniform. Go back to your ship, sir, and don't let me ever see another violation of orders like this."

Among the volunteer officers of the army is a Captain in a California regiment whose mustache rivals the whiskers of Paymaster Martin in its bushiness. It spreads over his face from his eyes to his lower jaws and reaches back to his ears. While ashore one day the Admiral saw this captain at short range and his keen, gray eyes shone with unusual brilliancy as he turned to a brother officer and quietly remarked:

"It isn't fair to fight the Spaniards with that officer."

"Why do you say that, Admiral?"

"He's in ambush all the time," was the reply, and the Admiral's joke had circulated throughout the whole fleet before night.

SUGAR BEET VOICE.

Petition Against Acquisition Will Be Lodged.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A conference between the officers of the American Sugar Growers' Society and manufacturers of beet sugar machinery and representatives of the beet sugar factories now in operation, was held in the office of the Orange Judd Farmer, in the Marquette building. The question under consideration was the effect of the proposed annexation of sugar producing territory in the West Indies and the Philippines upon the development of American sugar producing interests.

The sentiment was unanimous that the acquisition of tropical sugar territory would seriously affect the development of the beet sugar industry unless some arrangements were made which would protect the domestic product against the operation of free trade in sugar from the new colonies. It was decided to make a formal protest to Congress against the sacrifice of the interests of American farmers, labor and capital for the benefit of tropical regions. A committee was appointed to draw up a formal petition to Congress protesting against the acquisition of territory.

SHIP'S INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, December 20.
Moana Los, Bremen, 42 hrs. from Kew, 1,231 bags sugar, 400 bags coffee, 31 bags cotton.

Am. sloop City of Peking, Smith, 6 days 5 hrs. from San Francisco, pass and rates in H. Blackford & Co.

Sail. Consord, Harris, 11 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

Am. whar. Esther Buhne, Anderson, 20 days from Eureka; 228M feet lumber to Alien & Robinson.

Haw. bk. R. P. Bithet, Callehan, 14 days from San Francisco; 1,500 tons maize to C. Brewer & Co.

Schr. Kauikauili, Green, 24 hrs. from Kohala.

Am. bkt. Irmaigard, Schmidt, 15 days from San Francisco; 1,000 tons maize to F. A. Schneider & Co.

Am. brig J. D. Spreckels, Christian-16 days from San Francisco; maize to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Jap. sloop Konoura Maru, 15 days from Yokohama; 700 Japanese immigrants to T. H. Davies & Co.

Schr. Kinan, Clarke, from Hawaii and Maui.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, from Molokai.

Saturday, Dec. 21.

S. S. Gaelic, Finch, 6 days 7 hrs. from San Francisco.

Saturday, December 21.

Schr. Mikahala, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Waimea; 5,379 bags sugar, 222 bags rice.

Schr. James Makee, Tullett, 14 hrs. from Kapaa; 1,922 bags sugar, 400 bags rice.

Schr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, 9 hrs. from Nawiliwili; 6,085 bags sugar, 2 horses.

Schr. Claudine, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahului; 4,459 bags sugar, 286 bags potatoes, 182 bags corn, 89 hogs.

Am. brig Consuelo, Page, 29 hrs. from Kahului.

Schr. Ka Moi, Sam, 28 hrs. from Kauai.

Sunday, January 1.

Schr. Waialeale, Green, 15 hrs. from Hanamauhi; 3,500 bags sugar, H. Haekfeld & Co.

Schr. Kilohana, Thompson, 15 hrs. from Makaweli; 3,450 bags sugar, various.

Schr. Iwahani, Gregory, 15 hrs. from Kukuhia; 1,816 bags sugar, F. A. Schaefer & Co.

Schr. Ka Moi, Sam, 28 hrs. from Kauai.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, December 30.

Schr. Waialeale, Green, Hanamauhi.

Schr. City of Peking, Smith, Yoko-hama.

Am. bkt. Planter, for San Francisco.

Br. ship City of Adelaide, Williamson, Humboldt Bay, in ballast.

Schr. Kilauea Hou Mitchell, Wailuku.

Schr. Dorie, Smith, San Francisco.

Saturday, December 31.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgenson, San Francisco.

Br. ship Eulerie, Sate. Adelaide.

Nor. bk. Fantasi, Anderson, Victoria, in ballast.

Am. schr. City of Peking, Smith, Yokohama.

Br. schr. Gaelic, Finch, Yokohama.

Schr. Kawailani, Peter, Koolau.

Sunday, January 1.

U. S. R. C. McCulloch, Hooper, San Francisco.

ISLAND PORTS.

KAHULU—Arrived, Dec. 24, bk. Hesper, from Newcastle; Dec. 28, bkt. Wrestler, from San Francisco. Sailed, Dec. 30, brig Consuelo, for Honolulu.

HILO—Arrived, Dec. 29, bk. Amy Turner, from San Francisco.

From San Francisco, per bkt. Irmgard, Dec. 30—1. Reunseby, Mrs. E. K. Graham, M. K. Graham, Carl Mehrtens, A. E. Ingersoll, W. R. Kieler, Geo. C. Brown, P. F. Boust, R. L. Willett, W. F. Clemens, Mrs. Schmidt and 3 children.

From Moiokai ports, per schr. Lehua, Dec. 30—S. K. Kuphea, Dr. Geo. Huddy, Mrs. H. McCorriston.

From Hawaii and Maui, per schr. Kinau, Dec. 31—Prof. A. Koebel, E. Lyman, B. C. Young, A. F. Rooker, T. E. Cooke, Mrs. D. Krouse and child, T. Benjamin, C. G. Klose, H. Steedman, F. W. Babcock, F. Meade, A. Meyers, Ernest Parker, H. R. Bryant, W. H. Cornwell, Miss. A. M. Prescott, Mrs. E. W. Brown, Miss. A. Kaliliani, L. A. Thurston, Jas. McClellan, J. Sylva, G. A. Baine, A. P. Boller, J. O. Young and 58 deck passengers.

From San Francisco, per schr. Gaelic, Dec. 31—For Honolulu: Chas. Higbee, Mrs. Thos. Peabody and child, C. B. Hale, Mrs. C. B. Hale and servant, C. S. Shanklin, R. J. Aspden, A. Raas, Ed. Poiltz, S. M. Ballou, James Reynolds, Mrs. James Reynolds, L. N. Pincock, Mrs. I. N. Pincock, C. B. Ripley, L. Cecil, Miss Bessie Cecil, A. B. Jaquith, Mrs. A. B. Jaquith and child, Mrs. F. J. Mills, G. G. Peters, S. W. Bates, Jno. H. Wilson, For Hongkong: William Klein, Hugo Ehrengart, Mrs. Jno. McLaren, Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson, Capt. C. Archer, Sam Feldman, Lieut. Geo. D. Moore, Mrs. Dore, Mr. Franklin, Miss M. Stanford, Karl I. Faust.

From Maui, per schr. Claudine, Dec. 31—Miss Alexander, E. Bailey, Mrs. Sodergren, Mrs. H. B. Bailey, Mrs. Richards, J. M. Kaneakau and wife, Miss. C. Crowningshield, G. W. Haydel, C. F. Fitzsimmons, R. Hair, R. B. Banning, C. W. Baldwin, F. W. Van Valkenburg, Mrs. M. Keali and child, H. Pamaulu, S. A. Crook, A. H. Crook, R. Searle, wife and child, Mrs. B. Wilkinson, F. W. Abbott, J. H. Nishizawa and 34 deck.

From Kauai ports, per schr. W. G. Hall, Dec. 31—W. H. Rice, C. F. Peterson, L. Conradt, H. C. Glade, Miss Juliette Smith, Dr. T. Mitamura and wife.

From Waimea, per schr. Maikaha, Dec. 31—J. Markham, Mrs. Oxley, H. M. Coke, Miss Mahlum.

Departed.

For Yokohama, per schr. City of Peking, Dec. 30—Dr. Kaestner, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Rivers, Mr. Burrows, Dr. Jay and 149 Asiatics.

Hooked.

For Kona and Kau, per schr. Mauna Loa, sailing Jan. 4—Queen Dowager Kapiolani, Miss Lucy Peabody, N. W. Griswold, A. Young and wife, Mrs. Dredge, Mrs. L. M. Vettelson, Mrs. Springer, Mrs. Murdoch, Dr. McWayne, S. T. Alexander and Mr. and Mrs. E. Henriques.

ADELAIDE—Arrived, Dec. 18, schr. W. H. Talbot from Port Ludlow.

SEATTLE—Arrived, Dec. 23, Br. schr. Garonne, from Honolulu. Sailed, Dec. 23, Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, for Hilo.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, from Seattle, for Hilo.

MANILA—Arrived, Dec. 22, schr. St. Paul, from Honolulu.

CLALLAM BAY—Arrived, Dec. 22, bkt. Kilkitat, for Honolulu; bk. Ceylon, for Honolulu; ship St. Nicholas, for San Francisco.

ASTORIA—Arrived, Gen. bk. H. F. Glade, from Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARGES.

WHALE AND WAVE.

A heavy rain occurred in Kauai last week.

Lots of plantation work grinding January 1st.

Trade sugar mill starts grinding January 1st.

The City of Adelais for Hilo closed yesterday.

Cloudy weather and considerable rain expected from Kauai.

About two inches of rain fell in the Hamakua district the past week.

The steamer Mai is towing in place of the Government tug Ewa now repairing.

The liners Alameda, from San Francisco, and Mariposa, from Sydney, are due tomorrow.

The United States ship Tacoma sailed for Honolulu from San Francisco December 21st with 111 army males.

The steamer Morgan City has been chartered at San Francisco by the Government to carry provisions and supplies to Manila.

Sixteen thousand and seven hundred bags sugar is awaiting shipment at Kauai ports. Makaweli plantation mill has shut down until Wednesday.

High seas washed away the landing at Kukuihae last week. Temporary repairs have been made so that work can be carried on without inconvenience.

The Italian cruiser Etna sails for Apia about Saturday next. She will complete taking on 300 tons of coal tomorrow. From Apia the Etna sails for Suva thence to Sydney.

The steamer Mai takes the Kahului run this afternoon in place of the steamer Claudine, which goes to Hilo, taking the Kinau route. The Kinau will be laid up some time, undergoing general repairs.

The four-masted steel ship Arthur Sewall, building at Bath, Me., is about half plated. She is the only steel sailing ship under construction in the United States and will be somewhat larger than the Dirigo, the first and only steel sailing ship built in this country.

The barkentine Ruth sailed for the Caroline Islands from San Francisco recently. Trading was carried on between San Francisco and the Carolines before the war and the Ruth will be the first American vessel to resume the trade. From letters received in San Francisco from Ponape, the capital of the Carolines, it was learned that news of Dewey's victory first reached there in July by a Japanese trader. There were two Spanish gunboats stationed at Ponape. When the commanders of these vessels heard how Dewey had disposed of the Spanish fleet they ran their boats up a small river and beached them far out of reach of American vessels.

From San Francisco, per bkt. Irmgard, Dec. 30—For Honolulu: Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Harmonson, F. Thompson, A. W. Meyer, Mrs. J. R. Grossbeck, O. T. Sewall, G. S. Dearborn, Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Marx, Mrs. F. W. Lichtenberg, W. B. Hopkins, Dr. and Mrs. St. D. G. Walters, L. H. Lampkin, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown, T. H. Goodman, Mrs. J. A. Hosmer and daughter, J. A. Hosmer and son, Sam Hutchinson, Foster Milne, Carl Schmid and 3 children.

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